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MINUTES

OF THE

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

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16 - 20 February 1970

Meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

With the compliments of the General Secretariat

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WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Executive Committee Meeting - Geneva, February 1970

PRESENT:

Presidium:
Rev. Dr. W.A. Visser 't Hooft (Honorary)
Rev. Dr. D.T. Niles
Rev. Dr. Ernest A. Payne
Rev. Dr. John C. Smith
Rt. Rev. A.H. Zulu

Officers:
Dr. M.M. Thomas
His Eminence Metropolitan Meliton
Miss Pauline M. Webb
Dr. Eugene C. Blake

Members:
Rev. Jean B. Bokeleale
Präses K. Gottschald
Most Rev. Archbishop Ruben Josefson
Prof. Dr. Jan Milic Lochman
Rev. Dr. Robert J. Marshall
Bishop Dr. Roy C. Nichols
His Eminence Metropolitan Nikodim
Rt. Rev. E.S. Reed
Rev. Dr. Jacques Rossel
Prof. T. Sabev
Bishop Karekin Sarkissian
General T.B. Simatupang
Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker
Mrs. Janet Wesonga

Consultants:
His Eminence Metropolitan Emilianos
Father Vitaly Borovoy

APOLOGIES

His Holiness Patriarch German of Serbia
Landesbischof D. Dr. H. Lilje
Mr. Juan V. Faune
Rt. Rev. Dr. Oliver S. Tomkins

The meeting convened at 20.00 h. on Monday, February 16, having been preceded during the morning and afternoon by sessions of the Finance and Staffing Sub-Committees. Opening prayers were conducted by the Chairman, prayers at subsequent sessions being led by Mrs. J. Wesonga, Dr. R. von Weizsäcker, Metropolitan Nikodim and Professor J.M. Lochman, and the closing period of worship was conducted by Metropolitan Meliton.

1. Roll Call

The General Secretary called the roll, presenting apologies from His Holiness Patriarch German of Serbia, Bishop Hanns Lilje and Bishop Oliver Tomkins.

2. Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held in Canterbury, 10-12 August 1969, having been previously circulated, were confirmed.

3. Adoption of Agenda and Time-table

Copies of the draft Agenda and time-table were in the hands of members and it was agreed that this be adopted.

4. Report of the General Secretary

In presenting his report covering the period since the Central Committee in Canterbury, the General Secretary made reference to the following:

1) Two members of the Committee - Dr. Thomas and Bishop Lilje - had lost their wives since the last meeting and all members would feel for them in their loss. The World Council had suffered a grievous loss in the death of Dr. Josef Hromadka. His counsel, courage and wisdom had been of inestimable value to the Council, its committees and officers during the years of his membership. Dr. Blake had attended the memorial service in Prague and had taken part with others in paying tribute to Dr. Hromadka's life and work.

2) The visit to Prague had provided an opportunity to discuss the situation in relation to the cancellation of the invitation to hold the present meeting in Czechoslovakia. Dr. Blake had had consultations with Church leaders and also with Mr. K. Hruza, Director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs. Assurances had been given

that this was a postponement rather than a cancellation, and Mr. Hruza had indicated that it might be possible during the course of the present year to issue an invitation for the holding of a smaller meeting in Prague.

The discussions in Prague had included the matter of the inadequate compensation paid to the Czech clergy in relation to other salaries, and also the question whether there was likely to be a return to the strict control of the number of theological students permitted to enter the seminaries. On both matters the General Secretary had received reassuring replies in so far as the present situation was concerned.

3) The letter to member churches, approved by the Central Committee, had been despatched and had elicited replies from a number of Churches and Councils. In response to requests 1445 English copies, 11375 German and 1160 French had been distributed. The text had also been made available, either in full or in summary form, through Church publications in various parts of the world.

4) Acting on the authorization of Central Committee, Dr. Blake had begun work on the implementation of the Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism. The Staffing Committee would be recommending that Mr. Baldwin Sjollema be appointed Director, and Mr. Sjollema himself would be reporting more fully on the work that had been begun. The financial response so far had been disappointing, being neither as great or as widespread as had been hoped. However, some progress had been made in this respect.

5) A most encouraging and successful consultation had been held in Montreux at the end of January on Development, thanks largely to the initiatives taken by Mr. Itty and the support and help given to him in the organization of the meeting by Mr. Jackson and Miss Gruber. A programme based upon the findings of the Consultation would be before the Committee and there would be opportunity for full discussion on matters relating to Development and Development Education. Commenting briefly on the Consultation, Dr. Blake made reference to the excellent panel of speakers who had made so great a contribution to the outcome of the deliberations. He thought that members of the Committee would feel that some difficult problems had been solved and that guide-lines had been laid down for constructive work in the future. The recommendations included specific reference to cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church. On 14 February Dr. Blake had paid a visit to Rome and had had the opportunity of speaking with Pope Paul VI about the matter. The Pope had referred graciously to his visit to Geneva and had expressed his appreciation of the way in which he had been received on that occasion. Dr. Blake had

left with him an aide memoire containing some of the issues arising out of the Consultation and had subsequently discussed the question of Roman Catholic participation with Cardinal Willebrands and others. He felt convinced that the proposals would be carefully studied in Rome with a view to seeing what part the Roman Catholic Church should take.

6) Turning to the situation in Nigeria, Dr. Blake said that there had been much misunderstanding of the position taken by the World Council but he felt that this had now resulted in the Council being in a strong position to take as large a share as possible in reconciliation and rehabilitation, and in the very urgent matter of relief. He had met Dr. Ibiam a few days earlier in Zürich and Dr. Ibiam had asked him to say that although he had been out of the country at the time of the end of hostilities he was hoping to get the necessary clearances for an early return. It was his firm intention to give what help he could in the urgent tasks of rehabilitation now facing the country. Dr. Blake had assured him of the sympathy and remembrance of his friends in the Council.

7) Speaking more generally of international affairs, Dr. Blake said that reference would be made during the course of the meeting to critical situations in various parts of the world. In particular it would be necessary to decide whether something could helpfully be said about Vietnam. The statement made in Canterbury on the Middle East had been generally well accepted but had also received criticism from both Arab and Jewish quarters. At a meeting during the previous week in Geneva with representatives of Judaism organized by the World Jewish Congress there had been open and cooperative discussion and some misunderstandings had been cleared away. The whole problem of relationships, however, was a difficult one and in the consideration of a new structure a place must be found where this could be rightly handled.

The whole question of the position of the World Council of Churches vis-à-vis other living faiths would be discussed in a consultation to be held in Beirut. It was hoped that by the time of the meeting of the Central Committee in Addis Ababa sufficient material would have been gathered and sufficient discussion experienced to enable the Committee to approve a new stance in the matter.

8) Dr. Blake referred to a visit during the last week in January of representatives of the member churches in the DDR. They had discussed the situation created by a separate Church Federation in the East and its effect on their present membership through the EKiD. This would come up later in the meeting. No final action could be taken until Central Committee but there would be need for consultation with the Lutheran World Federation and the World Presbyterian Alliance which would also be facing the same question.

9) The financial situation was grave, both in regard to the Capital and General Budgets. The chief shortfall had been in the contributions from the United States and although the percentage was small it represented a considerable amount in relation to the Council's general budget. An appeal for assistance had been made to the German Churches and Dr. Blake expressed the deep gratitude felt by the Council for the generous response that had been made. Nevertheless, the Finance Sub-Committee had had to look seriously at the possibility of cutting expenditures. Although there had been a fall in their contributions to the General Budget, the American Churches had responded generously to other needs. Dr. Blake felt strongly that the programmes and policies of the Council should not be governed solely by considerations of finance.

10) A report on relationships with the Roman Catholic Church and the progress of the Joint Working Group would be given later by Dr. Vischer. Cardinal Willebrands had raised the question of his position as co-chairman of the Group in view of his new responsibilities at the Vatican, and this was a matter to which consideration would have to be given.

11) At the request of the Chairman Dr. Blake had prepared a report on policies which should govern the composition of the staff. This was in the hands of members and would be among matters on which the guidance of the Committee was asked.

12) In concluding his report, Dr. Blake said that the task before us was to make the World Council more ecumenical, not to break with the past but to develop what had already been built. Some progress was being made but this was not so rapid as he would like. There was a crisis of faith in the Christian Church today, and it was in the light of this that the Committee's decisions had to be made. He believed that the ecumenical movement was the action of the Holy Spirit and that He had moved us, as He had moved our fathers, to serve together. Because it was God's action we would try to be obedient and despite all difficulties would continue to live in hope.

After thanking the General Secretary for his report Dr Thomas called for questions. Bishop Reed asked whether the time had come in our relationships with the Roman Catholic Church when such difficult questions as family planning, contraception and so on could be discussed officially. Dr. Blake assured him that in spite of certain difficulties still remaining, such questions were already under discussion. On the suggestion of Dr. Payne the General Secretary was asked to write to Dr. Ibiam on behalf of the Committee assuring him of the support of its members in prayer and remembrance. In reply to a question from Bishop Nichols regarding the charges of genocide being levelled against the Nigerian Government,

Dr. Blake drew attention to the stand taken by General Gowon since the cessation of hostilities. The charges had been officially repudiated although some troops might have lost discipline and committed acts of cruelty against the civil population; the tremendous loss of life and the consequences of prolonged malnutrition was the great price paid in such a conflict.

5. Future Assemblies - report of the Structure Committee

Dr. Blake presented proposals drawn up by the Structure Committee for the planning of future assemblies, copies of which had been previously circulated (see Appendix I). The Structure Committee would welcome comments on the proposals and would take these into account at the next meeting, to be held in Norway at the beginning of May. After Dr. Blake's presentation there was a full discussion during which the following comments were made:

General Simatupang expressed doubt whether an assembly could manifest unity and equality; it could only be held in one of the more developed areas of the world and the participants and more especially the visitors would be mainly from the west. He pleaded for a smaller assembly not too closely linked with the celebratory events in the programme. In reply to a question from Bishop Nichols, Mr. Thomsen clarified the provisions governing the election of delegates as outlined by the Structure Committee and summarized the main recommendations contained in the document.

Dr. Payne asked what was proposed in relation to Central Committee if the main authority for the work of the Council was to be transferred to the Committee from the Assembly. If this was to be done, a great deal more thought should be given to the composition of the Committee itself.

Mr. Thomsen pointed out that the present document was an interim one and would be considered again by the Structure Committee at its meeting at the beginning of May. It would then be brought back to the Executive Committee in September. What was asked for at this point was comments which might be helpful to the Structure Committee in its further discussion of the proposals made.

Bishop Nichols suggested that there should be a briefing session for delegates which would help those coming to an assembly for the first time to gain a clear understanding of their responsibilities and the functions of the assembly.

Dr. Rossel felt that while the elements of celebration, worship and fellowship were necessary to an assembly, it was essential that there should be some definition of what would be the business of the delegates and where the Central Committee stood in regard to final responsibility for the ongoing work and programmes of the Council.

Dr. Lochman questioned the feasibility of an assembly being representative of "the whole people of God". He also thought it necessary to have some preparatory conferences before an assembly, such as the 1966 Conference on Church and Society which had given such an important impetus to the Uppsala Assembly.

Bishop Sarkissian felt that an assembly provided the older churches with an opportunity for mutual exchange of knowledge and experience which was still needed. He further thought that it was essential that such important emphases as that which Uppsala had laid on Development needed to be sanctioned and authorized by an assembly rather than by a smaller body such as the Central Committee. He would support the greater emphasis on celebration and fellowship but at the same time there should be this element of responsible decision on the part of the churches represented.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft supported those who felt that the main responsibility for decisions on the work of the Council should lie with the assembly rather than with the Central Committee. On the question of representation he suggested that the invitation to churches to appoint delegates should be so framed as to make it clear that two-thirds of the places would be filled entirely at the discretion of the churches themselves, the remaining third being conditional upon certain requirements being met in the light of the special needs of the assembly as laid down by Central Committee. This would enable the Central Committee to ensure that there was adequate representation of certain special interests and areas of the world.
Dr. Marshall felt that the final decision on the choice of delegates should be left with the churches, some method being devised by which it could be made clear well in advance what specialist attendance was desirable.
He thought the method suggested meant, in fact, that the Central Committee would be free to determine one-third of the membership of the assembly.

Bishop Nichols referred to the important place that Bible Study had held in the Uppsala Assembly. This seemed to have been omitted from the present proposals. Metropolitan Nikodim thought it important that the liturgical life of the Church should have a central place in the assembly.

He thought that if Central Committee proposed certain requirements regarding specialist attendance as outlined in the Structure Committee's proposal there would be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Patriarch for suitable nominations. On the question of the limitation of places for the larger churches, Metropolitan Nikodim agreed that some reduction might be necessary but thought that the number should be fixed at 25 and not 20 as proposed in the document.

It was AGREED

> that the comments made during the discussion should be remitted to the Structure Committee, and that in particular the Committee be asked to clarify the proposals regarding the prospective responsibilities of the Assembly and the Central Committee and to take note of the general feeling that the present document over-emphasized the elements of celebration and fellowship.

6. Personnel Policy of the World Council of Churches

Dr. Blake presented a report which he had prepared in response to the request of the Canterbury meeting of the Committee that the General Secretary should "prepare a report for the next Executive Committee concerning the appointment of international staff in Geneva" (see Appendix II). After a thorough discussion of the points raised in the General Secretary's paper it was agreed that the report be referred to the Staffing Sub-Committee. At a later session on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, it was AGREED -

> that the Executive Committee receives the report of the General Secretary and generally agrees with his analysis of the problem. It requests that the following procedures be adopted:
>
> 1. Before a recommendation for a new programme executive staff member is proposed to the Staffing Committee of the Executive Committee, a thorough search shall be made for men and women who will rectify the present imbalance of staff, geographically, culturally and confessionally. Evidence must be shown to the Staffing Committee that a real search has been made.
>
> 2. It is suggested that investigation be made as to the possibility of half-time employment for Executive Staff of the WCC. It is thought that valuable enrichment of staff might be

made by bringing people 6 months on WCC staff and leaving them 6 months rooted in their own church. The Staff Executive Group is asked to investigate this possibility.

3. The Staff Executive Group is asked to investigate other possible new procedures.

4. Members of Executive Committee are asked, with staff, to make it a regular practice in their travels to try to spot people who might be suitable for WCC Executive staff positions. They are further asked to encourage such people in any necessary preparation for such a possibility including requests to the World Council of Churches for help in such preparation.

5. The Personnel Department is asked to investigate possibilities of increasing the geographical and cultural spread of the office staff including the possibility of discussing with the Swiss authorities our problems in this respect.

7. Relationships with the Roman Catholic Church

Dr. Vischer said that since he last reported there had been many important developments in the Roman Catholic Church. Two major events of particular importance had been the meeting of the Synod of Bishops and the plenary session of the Secretariat for Unity. The former provided a striking illustration of the polarization within the Roman Catholic Church in its discussion of the co-responsibility of the episcopal conferences. Certain structural agreements had been reached, e.g. that in future the agenda of episcopal synods should be determined by the conferences: this had formerly been the exclusive right of the Pope. The general feeling was that the Synod represented considerable progress, but it was an open question whether such structural changes would decisively help in the crisis in which the Roman Catholic Church was involved. The position regarding celibacy appeared to have reached a stalemate, and such stalemates were likely to multiply in the coming months. The plenary session of the Secretariat for Unity had been an important one. Its agenda had included

(1) a statement on the relation between the Roman Catholic Church and the Jewish People,

(2) Proselytism,

(3) Inter-communion, and

(4) Membership in the World Council of Churches.

Special attention should be paid to the situation in Italy regarding a possible revision of the Concordat between the Vatican and the Italian State. Considerable importance should be attached to the discussions which were beginning on this matter.

Referring to the work of the Joint Working Group, Dr. Vischer recalled that an interim statement had been presented at the Central Committee in Canterbury in the form of a drafted minute. He felt that the time had now come when a third official report should be prepared for presentation at Addis Ababa. As a follow up of the drafted minute adopted at Canterbury, a small group had been appointed to discuss the question of possible membership in the World Council, consisting of three representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and three of the WCC. The purpose of the group was not to propose any action but to study the implications of possible membership: these had not hitherto been examined in any depth. A report would be presented to the next meeting of the Joint Working Group. Other items on the agenda of the next meeting included

(a) the statement on Common witness and Proselytism,

(b) the theological report on Catholicity and Apostolicity resulting from work which had been going on for about three years, and

(c) the ongoing work of SODEPAX.

In reply to a question from General Simatupang, Dr. Vischer said that the Joint Working Group had appointed a small committee to examine the statement on Proselytism and Christian Witness adopted at New Delhi. The title of the document had been changed to "Common Witness" and certain new issues were being examined. A revised document would be presented to the Joint Working Group in due course. Metropolitan Meliton said that some progress had been made in regard to proselytism during the visit of the Ecumenical Patriarch to Rome.

Dr. Payne expressed the hope that the next report of the Joint Working Group would contain a summary report of its work during the past five years. It was also important that there should be clarification of the function of the Joint Working Group during the next period.

Other points raised during the discussion included the issue of mixed marriages, membership of the Roman Catholic Church in local councils of churches and similar organizations, and the need for an exchange of information regarding local developments, e.g. in the matter of inter-communion.

8. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Mr. Niilus presented a report on the work of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, copies of which were in the hands of members. In addition to a summary of the main issues presently on the CCIA agenda, the report included specific reference to the situation in Vietnam, Nigeria and other areas of special concern, and to the Commission's ongoing activities which covered developments in the field of Human Rights, the situation in Greece and the Middle East, plans for an international consultation on Disarmament, and the refugee situation in various areas.

In relation to preparations by the United Nations and related bodies for the Second Development Decade, beginning in 1971, CCIA was giving major attention to opportunities for putting forward relevant ecumenical concerns at the right time and place. The Commission would continue to stress the basic ecumenical concern for the full development of the human being in society. It was also following closely the course of the Swedish initiative at the UN for a world conference on the human environment, envisaged for 1971.

In reply to a question from Bishop Zulu, Mr. Niilus said that information regarding Southern Africa was collected from various sources, and had not emanated from within that country. The Commission would welcome additional information, especially through such sources as the Christian Council.

(a) Vietnam. The Committee was of opinion that some official statement on Vietnam should be issued and the officers of CCIA were asked to prepare a draft. Mr. Niilus later presented the draft and after discussion it was referred back for further revision in the light of comments made. The revised document was again considered and after the adoption of one or two amendments it was AGREED -

> that the Executive Committee adopt the following statement on Vietnam for transmission immediately to the Governments concerned and to the United Nations, and that the statement be released simultaneously for publication with a note stating that it had been sent directly to those concerned:

I. Introduction

A new year has just begun in Vietnam and each day new deaths and suffering are added to the tragic toll of the last twenty years. The Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches is impelled to plead once more for peace in that unhappy land.

Ever since 1954, the World Council itself, in a succession of statements and appeals and direct representations to all the parties concerned, has expressed its concern for peace in Vietnam.

It is almost two years since the government of the United States began to change its policy in Vietnam from that of seeking a military solution to the search for a negotiated settlement. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has responded positively to the changed American policy by agreeing to engage in negotiations. In general the scale of the conflict has been reduced. For many months official conversations on Vietnam have been held in Paris between the four parties involved in the war. Last summer when the Central Committee of our Council was in session, it refrained from making any statement about Vietnam because it was judged that such a statement might disturb delicate negotiations on the basic differences still to be resolved.

II. General Recommendations

As six months have passed and no discernible progress in the Paris official conversations has emerged, nor has the danger of a possible re-escalation disappeared, the Executive Committee of the W.C.C. addresses the following appeals to all the parties involved:

1) We welcome and support the appeal of the U.N. Secretary-General for "the emergence of a broad-based national government in Saigon that has the confidence and allegiance of most factions in South Vietnam" and commend it to all the parties concerned.

2) We also urge that accelerated steps be taken which will create conditions that would lay the foundations of peace by and for the Vietnamese in their country. Such steps should include as a minimum a determined stand against any re-escalation of the military activites and against acts that could lead to it, and against any actions that might spread or widen

II. General Recommendations (continued)

war activites in adjacent countries (such as is the case presently in Laos).

III. Specific Appeals to the Different Parties

Besides the general appeals we also address the following specific appeals to the four parties involved:

1) To the USA

To refrain from methods of warfare which by long-term damage to the soil and vegetation further endanger the life of human beings, and from destruction of villages and "search and destroy" missions.

2) To South Vietnam

To provide immediately for fuller political and religious freedom and ensure that prisoners are treated with due regard to internationally established standards.

3) To the Provisional Revolutionary Government

To refrain from acts of reprisal and bombings against civilian population.

4) To the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

To release lists of U.S. and allied prisoners and show to the satisfaction of world conscience that it acts towards them in accordance with international standards of humanitarian law.

The Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches also appeals to all peoples to exert their influence on their governments to seek, in all possible ways, peace in Vietnam.

(b) Brazil. The Executive Committee noted that there was growing concern about the increasing number of reports alleging severe curtailment of human rights and legal guarantees in Brazil. It took note of the statement issued by the President of the Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace, Cardinal Roy, a document that reflects similar concerns. It also received a documentary report containing expressions of concern coming from different Roman Catholic sources in that country.

The Executive Committee recommended that the proper bodies of the World Council establish personal contacts with Brazilian church leaders to confer with them about the factual situation and to express to them the sympathy, concern and support of the World Council of Churches for all they are doing to support those who, in conscience, may be struggling for the realization of human rights for all without discrimination.

(c) Middle East. Dr. Elfan Rees reported briefly on the situation in the Middle East. A group was looking again at the Canterbury statement and a report on its discussions would be available, it was hoped, at the meeting of the Committee in September. Meantime the situation was fluid and the time was not opportune for the issue of a new or revised statement.

At a later session Dr.Blake reported receipt of a cable from heads of Churches in the United Arab Republic, regarding the bombing of civilians in the continued Israeli-Arab hostilities. The Executive Committee referred the matter to the CCIA, and at the same time asked the General Secretary to send an appropriate reply to the cable.

(d) Problems of the Kurdish population and the Sudan. Bishop Sarkissian referred to both these questions to which brief reference had been made in the report. He suggested in general that it might be useful and timely to send an officer of the CCIA to visit Church leaders in the Middle East so that reports might be made at the next meeting of the Executive Committee about the overall situation in the light of personal observation.

(e) Conference on European Peace and Security. Metropolitan Nikodim called the attention of the Executive Committee to the proposal to hold an inter-governmental conference on European Peace and Security. The CCIA was asked to give its consideration to this matter and to report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee and recommend at any time that action be taken by the World Council of Churches if circumstances so required.

(f) The situation in Greece. Dr. Blake reported that the situation in Greece was being closely followed. It had been hoped to arrange a private visit to the Archbishop to discuss matters in time to enable a report to be presented to the Committee. His Beatitude and members of the Holy Synod had welcomed the proposal and although arrangements could not be made in the short time before the meeting of the Executive, it was envisaged that an informal group might pay such a visit later and that a report would be available at the next meeting.

9. The Division of Ecumenical Action

In the absence of both Mr. Lange and Mr. Young the report of the Division of Ecumenical Action was presented by Dr. Kennedy, who paid tribute to the team spirit which existed among the staff of the Division. The absence of Mr. Lange through illness was much regretted, and it was also unfortunate that Mr. Young's absence on a fund-raising mission in North America coincided with the meeting of the Committee. Dr. Paolo Freire, the third staff member of the Office of Education, had arrived in Geneva and would shortly be taking up his work. Dr. Kennedy did not propose to go through the report of the Division in detail since the text was in the hands of members. It included progress reports on the work of the Youth Department, the Laity Department, and the Department of Cooperation of Men and Women and also a brief report on the meeting of the newly constituted Working Committee at Canterbury. This meeting had been better balanced in terms of geography, confession and colour, age and sex than any previous DEA meeting and had demonstrated both the advantages and difficulties of integration of the departments.

(a) Education Renewal Fund. The Division had been exploring possibilities of securing contributions to the Education Renewal Fund, which had been approved by the Central Committee at its Canterbury meeting. In a letter just received from Mr. Young, he reported that more than $600,000 had been secured and it was hoped that further contributions from churches would bring the fund up to one million dollars for the support of projects approved by the Education Renewal Fund Committee. Nine members of the Committee previously approved at Canterbury and also by the Board of Managers of the World Council of Christian Education had agreed to serve. Action was needed regarding nominations to the remaining vacancies. (For the action of the Staffing Sub-Committee in regard to these nominations see Appendix VIII.)

(b) Integration with the World Council of Christian Education. Dr. Kennedy drew attention to the paragraphs in the report concerning the programme of negotiations for the integration of the World Council of Christian Education and the WCC. The problem of bringing together the work of the Structure Committee, the Joint Nigotiating Group and the Divisional Committee was a difficult one and the time pressure was great, especially for the WCCE which had to communicate fully with all its member units. The Executive Committee recognized the difficulties sympathetically and it was AGREED -

that on behalf of the World Council of Churches the Executive Committee extends to the World Council of Christian Education its warm greetings and reiterates its hope that an acceptable plan for integration may be developed for action in 1971.

The Committee recognizes the fact that the continuing process of restructuring the World Council of Churches complicates the task of the Joint Negotiating Committee because the schedule of that restructuring has not yet provided a clear structure within which a future integrated work of education can be lodged. It has confidence that the Structure Committee report and the plan for integration can be developed together for action by the Central Committee in January 1971, and thence to your Assembly.

Despite the complications and pressures of this schedule, let us assure you officially of our concern for education, our commitment to education as a major function in the future new structure, and our sincere desire to bring together our educational efforts into a more effective integrated work in the future.

10. The Ecumenical Institute

Dr. Nissiotis reported briefly on the work of the Ecumenical Institute. A most successful and lively graduate school was drawing to a close, the theme of which had been "The Future of the Church". The Institute had welcomed a new member of staff in the person of the Rev. J.M. Keeling who was taking the place of Dr. J. Weber, who had left to take up a teaching position in Boston University School of Theology, USA. There was provision for a fifth member of staff, but no appointment was envisaged at the moment. The Institute was entering into a new period of work and Dr. Nissiotis hoped that the financial provision for improving the facilities available would be made. The request

for these would be brought before the Committee in the report of the Finance Sub-Committee.

11. Ecumenical Assistance for Development Projects

Mr. Itty said that one of the major preoccupations of the Staff Working Party on Development had been on preparations for the Montreux Consultation, the report on which had been circulated to members. The Working Party had also been charged with the task of developing the World Council participation in the work of SODEPAX, and many interesting developments in this programme were noted in the report in the hands of the Committee. Mr. Itty also mentioned the possibility of initiating a study on the Population issue by the Staff Working Party.

The Montreux Consultation had been eminently successful and represented a real step forward in thinking on the subject of Development. The report had been widely publicized in the secular press and also in Church circles, and Mr. Itty commended it to the Executive Committee. In the brief discussion which followed Mr. Itty's presentation, Dr. J.C. Smith, Dr. J.M. Lochman, Dr. J. Rossel and Bishop Reed expressed appreciation of what had been done at Montreux and for the helpful contribution which the report would bring to the churches as they sought to deal constructively with the whole problem of world development.

At a resumed discussion on the following morning Mr. Itty presented a proposal for the establishment of a Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development (CCPD). This proposal had been prepared by the staff in the light of the Montreux recommendations. The Rev. Alan Brash welcomed the plan on behalf of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service but suggested that very close coordination between the Commission and his Division would be essential in view of the project procedures at present in operation through DICARWS, which necessarily included projects which should be regarded as development projects. On the authority of Central Committee the Division had established a Desk called "Special Development Projects Desk" for which Mr. Jean Fischer had been given executive responsibility. The guidance of a special sub-committee was being sought in relation to this new Desk, and it was hoped that the Commission would be represented in this Committee. A further report would be presented to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

During the ensuing discussion several members stressed the desirability of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism being closely related to the new Commission. In an examination of the proposed mandate of the Commission a number of suggestions for possible amendment were made. These were accepted by Mr. Itty, and it was finally proposed, seconded and AGREED -

1) that general approval be given to the proposal for the establishment of a Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development (CCPD), the proposal to be revised in the light of the suggestions made during the discussion and brought to the next meeting of Central Committee for ratification (see revised text Appendix III);

2) that authority be given to the Officers to approach member churches and agencies for contributions to the Ecumenical Development Fund, this appeal to be coordinated with the presentation of the Development Projects Fund of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service;

3) that 12 members of the Commission be appointed in accordance with the list appearing in Appendix VII;

4) that the Officers be authorized to appoint a further 8 to 13 members after widespread consultation, and on the understanding that the interests of the Divisions of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service and World Mission and Evangelism shall be represented either through membership of the Commission or by the appointment of consultants.

12. Report on SODEPAX

Mr. Itty drew attention to a report on SODEPAX developments since the Canterbury meetings which had been circulated to members prior to the meeting and it was agreed that this be received.

13. Advisory Committee on Technical Services

Mr. Weil presented a report on the first six months' work of the Advisory Committee on Technical Services. Thirteen projects had been initiated in ten countries and a world-wide network of free-lance technical advisers - institutes and individuals - was being established for specific tasks of assessment and evaluation of projects. Valuable co-operation was being experienced in working with the UN

specialized agencies, and technical support was received from other international agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. The mandate of the Committee had been approved by the first meeting of the Committee in December, and Mr. Weil asked for ratification of this and also for approval of the budget.

It was AGREED -

> that approval be given of the revised mandate of the Advisory Committee on Technical Services of the World Council of Churches (for text of the mandate see Appendix IV).

The budget was considered by the Finance Sub-Committee and action on this is recorded in minute 27, page 51.

Recommendations were also before the Committee concerning membership of the Committee of ACTS, and action on this is recorded in Appendix VIII. Mr. Weil said that a committee of up to 20 members had been authorized but it was not proposed to fill all the places for the time being.

14. Programme to Combat Racism

Miss Webb recalled the decision taken by the Central Committee at Canterbury to set up a Programme to Combat Racism, to be staffed by a Director and two other executive staff members. On the unanimous recommendation of the Staffing Committee it was AGREED -

> that Mr. Baldwin Sjollema be appointed Director of the Programme to Combat Racism.

Miss Webb said that the Staffing Committee would be considering the other two appointments and it was hoped to bring a recommendation about at least one of these posts to a later session.

The Chairman then invited Mr. Sjollema to report on plans for the programme as far as these had gone. Mr. Sjollema said that though the unit would have the responsibility of presenting its own programme, it would also work through existing Divisions and Departments. It was obvious that by working in such a decentralized way the World Council could do more towards combatting racism than if it worked solely through the three staff members of the Programme.

As indicated by the General Secretary in his report, the response to appeals for contributions to the special fund of $500,000 had been somewhat disappointing in spite of the action taken by the Central Committee in setting aside $200,000 from its own reserves for this purpose. So far the only other contribution had been $100,000 from the United Methodist Church in the USA. Mr. Sjollema was convinced, however, that as the Programme began to take shape more interest would be excited among the churches.

Mr. Sjollema then recalled that at Canterbury the Central Committee had proposed that an International Advisory Committee be set up to advise and guide the Programme and to make recommendations to the Executive Committee about the spending of the Special Fund, the committee to consist of twenty specialists, including some members of the Central Committee. After discussion of the proposed composition of the proposed Advisory Committee, it was AGREED -

> that this be referred to the Staffing Sub-Committee for consideration in the light of comments made (for the membership of the Committee as agreed by the Staffing Sub-Committee see Appendix VIII).

Mr. Sjollema said that it was hoped the first meeting of the Committee would be held at the end of May.

15. The Bible in the Work of the World Council of Churches

Dr. Blake spoke to a paper setting out a proposal for a secretariat on the Bible and the Church in the Modern World. It was proposed that the secretariat might be placed directly under the General Secretariat in the same way as in the case of the Humanum Studies or in the Faith & Order Secretariat, and the staff member concerned would be available for consultation regarding the biblical perspectives of all units with regard to their particular concerns and programmes. No administrative responsibilities would be attached to the post. The proposal was warmly supported by a number of members of the Committee, but concern was expressed lest the impression be given that the Bible had not had an integral part in the work of the various Divisions and Departments heretofore, and it was made clear that if such a secretariat were to be instituted the holder would need to be of a somewhat unique calibre if some of the difficulties inherent in the proposal were to be avoided. Questions were also raised regarding the wisdom of creating a new post at the present time in view of the serious financial position, but the view was expressed that if the Council could make a token contribution towards the budget

of the secretariat the balance would be forthcoming from other sources. Dr. Blake said that the reason for bringing the matter forward at this stage was the likelihood that if it was decided to proceed there was a possibility of securing the kind of person who could acceptably undertake such a responsibility. Dr. Payne said he felt there were real dangers of misunderstanding in relation to the proposal, both in the constituency and in the Council itself, and he felt strongly that it should not be pursued without reference to a particular staff person. It was AGREED

> that the proposal be referred to the Finance Sub-Committee and the Staffing Sub-Committee for consideration before any decision was reached.

A further report was made in a closed session.

16. Future meetings

Mr. Thomsen presented a report of the officers outlining possibilities for future meetings in accordance with the following summary:

1968	February	Executive Committee	Geneva
	July	Fourth Assembly	Uppsala (Sweden)
1969	January	Executive Committee	Tulsa (USA)
	August	Central Committee	Canterbury (England)
1970	February	Executive Committee	Geneva
	September	Executive Committee	Germany
1971	January	Central Committee	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)
	September	Executive Committee	USSR or Rumania or Yugoslavia
1972	February	Executive Committee	New Zealand or Canada
	August	Central Committee	Netherlands
1973	January	Executive Committee	Bangalore (India) or Ceylon
	August	Central Committee	Yugoslavia or USSR or Rumania
1974	February	Executive Committee	Latin America
	August	Central Committee	W. Germany or Finland
1975	February	Executive Committee	Salamanca (Spain) or Norway
	August, September or October	5th Assembly	Japan Beirut or Canada

a) The Fifth Assembly.

It was AGREED -

that the Executive Committee recommend to the Central Committee that the Fifth Assembly be held in 1975 and that investigation be made of holding it in Japan, Indonesia, Beirut or on the Western Coast of Canada.

b) Central Committee.

It was noted that arrangements had already been made for the next meeting of Central Committee in January 1971 at Addis Ababa.

It was AGREED -

to propose that in response to an invitation received from the Churches concerned, the following meeting be held in the Netherlands, from Sunday 13 August to Wednesday 23 August 1972, inclusive.

c) Executive Committee.

i) September 1970. Mr. Thomsen said that in view of the fact that the present meeting had been transferred to Geneva, it was proposed that an invitation be accepted to hold the next meeting in West Germany from Monday 31 August to Friday 4 September. This was AGREED.

ii) Invitations from the churches concerned having been received, it was AGREED -

that subsequent meetings of the Committee be fixed as follows:

Thursday	7 Jan.	- Saturday	9 Jan.1971	- Addis Ababa
Monday	6 Sept.	- Friday	10 Sept. 71	- USSR or Bulgaria
Monday	7 Feb.	- Friday	11 Feb.1972	New Zealand
Friday	11 Aug.	- Saturday	12 Aug.1972	Netherlands

Metropolitan Nikodim said that if the invitation to hold September 1971 meeting in Bulgaria was accepted there would be no difficulty in arranging for some other meeting to be held in the USSR. Mr. Bokeleale expressed the hope that at some future date a meeting would be held in the Congo. It was agreed that this possibility be considered. Mr. Thomsen was asked to bring proposals for meetings subsequent to 1972 to the next meeting.

17. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

The Chairman welcomed the Rev. Alan Brash and invited him to present the report of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service.

Mr. Brash said he did not intend to repeat the information which appeared in the report circulated to the Committee. He would merely draw attention to some of the concerns on which the report touched. The question of relationships with Joint Church Aid had been a complicated one, and the attitude of the World Council of Churches and the Division had received a considerable amount of criticism. The Division now, however, was in a very favourable position in relation to the Nigerian Government and was taking full advantage of the opportunity to help in meeting the urgent and distressing needs now facing the people in all parts of the country. Mr. Brash paid tribute to the moderation and balance shown by General Gowon in an extremely difficult situation, and one which was under the worldwide scrutiny made possible by modern means of communication. There was now a tremendous opportunity to serve, and the Division was taking steps to discover the best way in which this could be done.

Canon Burgess Carr had paid a recent visit to Nigeria and would be reporting further on the situation.

Referring to the Service Programme Budget, Mr. Brash said that there had been a small credit balance at the end of 1969, and though it was impossible to foresee what the position would be at the end of the present year he hoped the financial situation would not be as discouraging as had been feared.

The Division was involved in programmes in Vietnam for which it was hoped $500,000 would be raised during 1970. This would be used through Asian Christian Service and contributions would be made both to North Vietnam and to the Vietcong. As in all such cases, the Division tried to minister to need on both sides of the conflict. Mr. Brash said it had been a valuable and rewarding experience to have the opportunity of discussion in Paris with the four negotiating parties in the Vietnam consultations. This did not, however, solve the problem of the way in which the Division could best equip itself for the eventual task of reconstruction and rehabilitation. He was anxious to ensure that there should be a study in depth of whether in Vietnam there would be an opportunity for a quite new approach which would be less dominated by conceptions from outside and more subject to Vietnamese leadership on questions of need and programme.

In conclusion Mr. Brash paid special tribute to the staff of the Division which had supported him in every possible way during the period when he was able to take only a very limited part in the day-to-day programme. In particular he was indebted to Captain Ørner who had led the Division so well in his capacity as Acting Director.

Nigeria. Canon Carr reported on his visit to Nigeria which had taken place three weeks earlier, giving a graphic picture of the needs which the Division was seeking to help to meet, through the rehabilitation and relief programme of the Christian Council of Nigeria. There was cause for gratitude that the meeting of the All Africa Conference of Churches at its Assembly appointed a goodwill mission to visit Nigeria and the former Eastern Region. The outcome of the visit had been the organization of a meeting of Church leaders from both sides of the conflict in Lomé, Togo, 9-11 January 1970. The meeting was actually in session when the war ended.

In reply to points raised during the discussion which followed, Mr. Brash clarified the position taken by the World Council and the Division in relation to Joint Church Aid. The situation had been thoroughly studied in the Divisional Committee in December and in spite of the interpretation put upon the action of the Division in some quarters, which had implied that it had supported a move to stop the sending in of food and supplies with a view to starving the Eastern Region into surrender, Mr. Brash stood firmly by the decision taken. A very great amount of money had been contributed to Joint Church Aid by many of the agencies in the membership of the Divisional Committee, and indeed the Division itself had contributed to it. The real tragedy was that Joint Church Aid had been a totally western operation. The Division, however, stood by its policy of acting only through agencies in the areas concerned. Mr. Brash hoped that the matter could be regarded as closed.

The Chairman then called for more general discussion on the work of the Division. In reply to a question regarding the dissemination of information, Mr. Brash said he did not see what more could be done than was already being done through the Department of Communication. Reference was made to an article by Professor Kennedy Lindsay of the University of Nigeria referring to the work of the World Council of Churches, and Mr. Brash said he had found this to be one of the most balanced estimates he had seen of the fundamental issues involved written by anyone outside the Council itself.

Dr. Payne raised the issue of the Roman Catholic missionaries who had been expelled from Nigeria. Canon Carr said it would be necessary to get the advice of the Christian Council of Nigeria before any action could be contemplated. In reply to a question from Mrs. Wesonga, the General Secretary said he had communicated with General Gowon expressing appreciation of his statement at the conclusion of the war. The text of this communication would be included in the minutes.

It was AGREED -

a) that the reports of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service and on the Nigeria emergency be received;

b) that authorization be given for the closing of the emergency appeal for 5 million dollars and that a new appeal be issued for four million dollars to assist the churches in Nigeria in their programme of relief, resettlement, rehabilitation and reconciliation.

It was further AGREED -

a) that the General Secretary be asked to write to the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) expressing gratitude for their initiative in bringing together the leaders of the Churches in Nigeria, and assuring the AACC of the support of the World Council of Churches in their continuing efforts towards reconciliation;

b) that the Executive Committee express its appreciation of the action of the General Secretary in sending the following telegram to Major-General Yakubu Gowon on 12 January:

APPRECIATING THE HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES YOUR GOVERNMENT FACES IN THE NEW SITUATION COMPLICATED BY THE INCREASE OF REFUGEES AND DISLOCATED CIVILIANS IN THE FORMER EASTERN REGION THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES LEARNED WITH GRATITUDE OF YOUR INITIATIVES TO SPARE LIVES AND DO ALL YOU CAN TO CARE FOR THOSE WHO ARE NOW WITHOUT FOOD AND MEDICINES AND SHELTER STOP I AM CONVINCED THAT YOUR ATTITUDE OF RECONSILIATION TOWARD THE IBO PEOPLE AND THE PROMPT EXECUTION OF YOUR ORDERS TO THE ARMY IN THIS RESPECT WILL BE RECEIVED WITH APPRECIATION AND HOPE BY ALL PEACE LOVING PEOPLE STOP OUR DIVISION OF INTERCHURCH AID REFUGEE AND WORLD SERVICE IS MOVING TO HELP NIGERIA THROUGH THE CHURCHES IN ALL

EFFORTS TO END THE SUFFERING IN YOUR COUNTRY AND TO BRING ABOUT FULL REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY WITH PEACE AND JUSTICE FOR THE PEOPLE IN ALL PARTS OF NIGERIA

18. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

The Rev. Philip Potter reported on the work of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism.

a) In December an enlarged meeting of the Divisional Committee had been held, consisting of about 60 people including three consultants from the Roman Catholic Church. The theme of the morning sessions had been "Salvation Today", and it was hoped that this would also be the theme of the Commission when it would meet towards the end of 1972. Dr. Hollenweger was preparing a critical summary of the discussion, which would be published in Study Encounter. A tape of discussion on the subject was also available. Considerable interest had been shown in the theme and a number of papers bearing on it had already been received. It was hoped that it might be possible to secure the secondment to the staff of someone who would be charged with responsibility for collating and assessing the documents and furthering discussion.

b) Mission and Development. A special number of the International Review of Mission was produced in October on the subject of Mission and Development. The Committee had also presented a paper on this topic to the consultation on Development.

c) Consideration was being given to the way in which the Division could best help to combat racism. Perhaps the most crucial and difficult question was how to help churches and mission agencies to examine their investments, policies and procedures as well as their activities, to see whether there was any element of racism in them. A special number of the IRM in July 1970 would be devoted to an examination of the issues involved.

d) At the meeting of the Committee in December there had been a reassessment of the work on Evangelism and on Urban and Industrial Mission. Regional groups had been set up all over the world and the Division had been asked to lay more emphasis on the encouragement of self-reliance in local urban and industrial projects. Major consideration was also given to the work of mission agencies today.

e) During the past few years new emphases had been developed -

(1) Mission in changing rural areas;

(2) The Church's Mission to Seafarers. A consultation on this was held in August 1969 and an International Christian Maritime Association was being formed.

f) The Committee had endorsed the developing plans of the Department of Studies for a series of Studies on "The Role of Christians within Changing Institutions (Studies in Humanization and Mission)". It also approved this title, following the discussion about it at the Canterbury Central Committee meeting. The Committee further endorsed the study programme on Dialogue between Men of Living Faiths, including a consultation to be held at Beirut, March 16-25, 1970.

g) The functions of the Committee on the Church and the Jewish People were revised and some thought was given to the place of this Committee in the structure of the Council.

Sponsored Agencies

a) Christian Medical Commission. Mr. Potter reported that the present mandate of the Christian Medical Commission anticipated a second stage of funding activity with a capital of $5 million, to begin in June 1971. The present experience with a first mandate in which the Commission, having no operating funds of its own, acted as "broker" between people with resources and people with needs, had demonstrated the merits of this activity and suggested a more careful exploration of the implications of funding.

On the recommendation of the Divisions of World Mission and Evangelism and Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, it was AGREED -

i. that the operation of Stage One of the Christian Medical Commission's mandate be extended for one additional year (June 1971-72) and that the Division of World Mission and Evangelism seek financial support for this at the present rate, namely $165,000, with the understanding that the Christian Medical Commission will, at its next annual meeting in 1970, define its proposals and programme requests for Stage Two of the mandate;

ii. that approval be given to the appointment of the Rev. A.A. Brash, the Rev. P.A. Potter, Dr. Martin Scheel and Mr. J.C. McGilvray to an Exploratory Committee to examine the possibility of full Roman Catholic participation in the Christian Medical Commission to become effective in 1971, with the expectation that the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity will appoint a similar number.

Authorizations regarding appointments to the Christian Medical Commission are recorded in Appendix VIII.

b) Theological Education Fund

Mr. Potter said that a committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Visser 't Hooft, had reviewed the work of the Theological Education Fund. The report of the Advisory Committee had been considered by the Divisional Committee at its meeting in December and had been given general approval as embodying the principles and rationale for the operation of the Fund during a third phase. The Divisional Committee had agreed to a further mandate of the TEF to June 30, 1977. The Executive Committee carefully considered the Mandate for this third phase as set out in a resolution of the Divisional Committee (see Appendix V) and it was AGREED -

that the Executive Committee receive the report on the future of the Theological Education Fund adopted by the Divisional Committee of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism, but call attention to the necessity that in the period of its third mandate the Theological Education Fund shall promote close collaboration in theological education with Centres for the study of religion and/or society since the determinant goal requires reflection and research which are already going on in these centres.

c) Agency for Christian Literature Development

Mr. Potter presented a report approved by his Divisional Committee at its meeting in December. The review of the work of the Christian Literature Fund had shown the need for a continuing agency with the major aim of helping to realize in each country and region well coordinated indigenous Christian literature activity of high quality, largely self-sustaining and capable of spontaneous growth. The new name represented an advance in two directions. It would bring the great

supporting literature agencies into a living relationship with the operating agencies and churches in joint planning and consultation for the most effective and efficient deployment of resources for the production and distribution of literature as a means of communicating the Gospel to the whole of life. It also provided for developing relations with other forms of communication media through the World Association of Christian Communication which had considerable links with those involved in radio and television. Some members of the Committee expressed a fear lest the new mandate should lead to too great a dominance by the donor agencies, but Mr. Potter said that his Divisional Committee had carefully considered this point and he was convinced that the terms of the mandate, especially in relation to the composition and responsibilities of the Joint Working Committee would guard against this danger.

It was AGREED -

that the Executive Committee give general approval to the decision of the Divisional Committee of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism to establish an Agency for Christian Literature Development to replace the former Christian Literature Fund, and note the terms of the Mandate of the Agency as set out in the resolution of the Divisional Committee (The text of the mandate appears in Appendix VI).

Nominations to the Christian Literature Development Committee were referred to the Staffing Sub-Committee and appear in Appendix VIII.

19. Applications for Membership

A. Mr. Barbey presented applications for membership in the World Council of Churches, and after discussion of each application separately it was AGREED -

that the Executive Committee recommend to the Central Committee that the following Churches be accepted for membership in the World Council of Churches in accordance with the Rules:

i) Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (The Reformed Churches in the Netherlands)

ii) The Moravian Church, Eastern West Indies Prov.

iii) The United Church of Papua, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands

iv) The Nigerian Baptist Convention

v) The Methodist Church in Malaysia and Singapore

B. It was AGREED that the following reports be received:

i) The Presbyterian Church in Korea which had been a member of the Council since 1947 had decided to withdraw from membership in 1960. The Church had now expressed a desire to re-enter but since no official notice of withdrawal had ever been received or acted upon this request did not call for the normal application procedure. The General Secretary had accordingly acknowledged the readmission of the Church to membership in November 1969.

ii) The Eglise Evangelique Protestante de Belgique (a member of the Council) had merged with the Conference Annuelle Belge de l'Eglise Methodiste (a member of the Council through the United Methodist Church, USA) to form the Eglise Protestante de Belgique. This new Church had formally accepted the basis of the World Council of Churches.

C. The Latvian Church in Exile

Mr. Barbey recalled the action of the Executive Committee at Canterbury on the application of the Latvian Lutheran Church as follows:

"That no action be taken on the application for membership of the Latvian Church in Exile pending further enquiries regarding (i) its constitution and organization, and (ii) its relationship with Churches already in membership with the Council."

He reported in detail on the reply received from Archbishop Lüsis to an enquiry concerning these points and on the result of other enquiries regarding the Church. Consultation had taken place with the Lutheran World Federation and the Officers felt that the information obtained was sufficient and satisfactory. There was considerable discussion regarding the application, particularly with reference to the relationship of the Church in Exile to the Evangelical Church in Latvia. It was finally AGREED -

that the Executive Committee, having examined the application of the Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church declares itself willing to consider favourably an application for membership at its meeting in September 1970,

provided a satisfactory statement is received from the Church regarding its attitude towards and its relationship with other member churches of the Council.

D. Macedonian Orthodox Church and the Archevéché Orthodoxe de France et d'Europe Occidental. Applications had been received from both these Churches. They raised the question of the recognition of the Churches as "autocephalous" members of the Orthodox Communion. As this matter can only be solved by the Orthodox Communion itself, the Executive Committee was of the opinion that for the time being the applications could only be acknowledged and that the Council was in no position to act upon them one way or another.

E. Pending applications. Mr. Barbey reported on a number of pending applications about which further investigations were being made. In regard to applications from churches in the Congo, Mr. Bokeleale said that it was essential that close contact should be maintained with member churches in the country and with the Christian Council before any action was taken. Dr. Blake expressed gratification at the growing number of applications being received from Conservative Evangelical churches which had hitherto held somewhat aloof from the Council.

F. Relations between the World Council and the Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic. It was reported that on January 29, 1970, discussions were held in Geneva between official representatives of the Federation of the Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic and the General Secretariat of the World Council of Churches. The representatives of the Federation, Bishop Schönherr, Bishop Noth and Oberkirchenrat Braecklein had been authorized by the member churches of the Federation of the Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic to present their proposals concerning the future relationship of the churches in the German Democratic Republic in the World Council of Churches:

1. The evangelical churches in the German Democratic Republic had hitherto been represented in the World Council of Churches through the "Evangelical Church in Germany" (EKD). The EKD had been listed as member church in the official list of member churches of the World Council of Churches. Under the heading "Evangelical Church in Germany" (EKD) the individual churches (Landeskirchen) were enumerated. Ten Lutheran churches,

however, had declared in a formal statement (January 27, 1947) that they considered themselves direct members of the World Council of Churches. But in fact they also participated in the fellowship of the World Council of Churches through the EKD. In the meantime a new situation has developed. The Federation of the Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic has been formed (June 10, 1969). The organs of the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD) previously operating in the German Democratic Republic have discontinued their activities (September 14, 1969) and the Council of the EKD has made a formal statement that it respects the decisions taken by the churches (Landeskirchen) in the German Democratic Republic and that from now on it will carry out its constitutional mandate within the area of the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West). The evangelical churches (Landeskirchen) in the German Democratic Republic, therefore, can no longer be represented in the World Council of Churches through EKD. Furthermore, the Federation was under the constitutional obligation to establish immediate contacts with the World Council of Churches since the constitution of the Federation calls for furthering and co-ordinating of the participation of its member churches in the Ecumenical Movement.

2. After detailed negotiations with the individual member churches the representatives of the Federation Proposed the following solution:

The eight churches (Landeskirchen) in the DDR are to be considered by the World Council of Churches as eight member churches. The eight member churches, however, declare explicitly that they consider themselves as belonging together and that they wish to exercise their membership in the World Council of Churches through the Federation of the Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic.

The eight member churches will be listed in the official list of member churches of the World Council of Churches in the following way:

Deutsche Demokratische Republik

Die Evangelische Landeskirche Anhalts
Die Evangelische Kirche in Berlin-Brandenburg
Die Evangelische Kirche des Kirchengebietes Görlitz
Die Evangelische Landeskirche Greifswald
Die Evangelisch-Lutherische Landeskirche Mecklenburgs
Die Evangelische Kirche der Kirchenprovinz Sachsen
Die Evangelisch-Lutherische Landeskirche Sachsens
Die Evnagelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Thüringen

A footnote which should be added to this list, could read somewhat in the following way:

"Because of the fellowship of Christian witness and service in which these churches belong together in the Federation of the Evangelical Churches in the DDR they exercise their membership in the World Council of Churches through the organs of the Federation of the Evangelical Churches in the DDR".

3. The evangelical churches (Landeskirchen) in the DDR have belonged to the World Council of Churches since its inception in 1948. Therefore, at this moment a new application for membership in the World Council of Churches is not required but the established membership has to be ordered in a new way. Paragraph I,6 of the Constitution of the World Council of Churches, therefore, does not apply.

4. The General Secretariat has received this proposal by the representatives of the Federation and will bring it to the attention of the Executive Committee at its next meeting. After all the contacts required by the constitution and the rules of the World Council of Churches have been made the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches will submit the matter in Addis Ababa (January 1971).

20. Worship at Central Committee

The Rev. Rex Davis spoke to a report on worship at Central Committee, based on experience at Canterbury. The Worship Committee presented the following memorandum to the Executive Committee:

"Following expressions of strong opinion regarding the style and content of services in the first week of the meeting of the Central Committee, a meeting was held at 12.10 p.m. on Tuesday, August 19th, so that the Worship Committee could have the assistance of the views of members of the Central Committee. Regrettably very few attended. However, there was a helpful discussion, which showed that what the General Secretary said in his opening report about polarization applies with equal intensity to the issue of worship. Broadly put, this polarization was between those who saw worship in some way as leaving the world in order to be with God, and those who saw the need to bring the world boldly into our worship. We now feel certain corollaries

to this experience. First, we would like to ask the Executive Committee to examine afresh the formula established for worship at meetings prior to Uppsala in the light of the Fourth Assembly's statement on Worship, and the reaction of this Central Committee to the programme of worship. To assist in this latter aspect a summary of replies to the questionnaire made available to the Central Committee is appended."

After Mr. Davis's presentation there was a long discussion in which most members of the Committee participated. Reference was made to the many points which needed to be kept in mind in relation to worship at the Central Committee, including

(i) to have a balance between the need to participate in the worship practices of the churches and other Christian communities of the region where the Committee meets and the need for the members of the Committee to have their own corporate worship bringing their concerns as a body in prayer.

(ii) to take into account the needs of the modern world on the one hand, and the transcendant realities of the Christian gospel,on the other.

(iii) to have worship which has spiritual integrity and which does not provide incoherent mixing of elements.

(iv) sensitivity to the traditional liturgies and the new experimental liturgies which are evolving among people in relation to indigenous or modern cultural backgrounds in different lands.

It was finally AGREED -

that a sub-committee be set up to consider the question of arrangements for worship at the meeting of the Central Committee at Addis Ababa, the nucleus of the committee to be Bishop Sarkissian (Chairman), Mr. Bokeleale and Dr. Lochman, with Dr. Nissiotis and Mr. Davis to serve as staff, the committee to have power to co-opt.

The Executive Committee asked that a clear statement regarding worship at Addis Ababa be circulated to all members of the Central Committee prior to the meeting. The

sub-committee was asked to bear in mind the views that had been expressed during the discussion and to ensure (i) that worship should enable members to enter into the normal forms of worship of the area, and (ii) that it was worship of the Central Committee worshipping together.

21. Commission on Faith and Order

Dr. Vischer reported on plans for the next meeting of the Commission on Faith and Order. This would take place in the summer of 1971, having been postponed on account of the Uppsala Assembly. Four major questions would determine the programme.

(1) The participation for the first time of Roman Catholic theologians.

(2) The meeting would be the first opportunity of clarifying the new description and purpose of the Faith and Order movement. The Commission no longer dealt with questions of unity exclusively in confessional terms, but was taking up issues which confronted the churches across confessional lines. Within this broader perspective a study was being undertaken under the title "Unity of the Church - Unity of Mankind", and this would probably be the main theme of the meeting.

(3) The Commission should pay some attention to the matter of Christian identity, what is distinctive about a Christian while he identifies himself with the world and its concerns. In this respect what had to be faced was a strange alliance of traditionalists on the one hand and activists on the other who both, though for different reasons, are not ready to face theological issues. This called for a new kind of theologizing.

(4) Something would have to be said about the nature of unity and the goal of the ecumenical movement. This discussion was one of the greatest importance for the Council in the light of present developments. There would be need for selection, and discussions were now proceeding as to the best means of securing a balanced and practicable programme for the meeting.

During the ensuing discussion a number of comments were made on the work of the Commission and Dr. Vischer promised to keep these in mind in planning the programme of the meeting. Dr. Vischer offered to make available to members of the Executive Committee copies of the Working Paper on the Unity of the Church and the Unity of Mankind.

Dr. Vischer drew attention to the report of the Faith and Order Secretariat which was in the hands of members. This contained progress reports on the various studies now in hand. A consultation on Church Union Negotiations was being planned to take place in Limuru near Nairobi in April, and a consultation was also planned for March to consider the question of a fixed date for Easter. Some progress had been made in the preparation of a new revised edition of Cantate Domino and a small committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fred Kaan, was planning a consultation to be held in May to work out a detailed outline of the book.

22. Principal Studies of the World Council of Churches

Mr. Abrecht presented a report on the long-term study programme of the World Council, in which it was hoped that there would be as wide a participation of churches, national councils, ecumenical institutes and individuals as possible. Studies at present in process were:

1) Coordinated studies on Man (the Humanum Studies)

2) Studies on Unity, including studies on "The Unity of the Church and the Unity of Mankind", "Worship, the Sacraments and Intercommunion", and "Ministry and Ministries" (Faith and Order Secretariat)

3) Studies on Faith including "Salvation Today" (Division of World Mission and Evangelism), "Authority of the Bible" (Faith and Order Secretariat), and "Dialogue between Men of Living Faiths" (Department on Studies in Mission and Evangelism)

4) Studies on Society including "The Future of Man and Society in a World of Science-Based Technology" (Department on Church and Society), "Studies on World Development" (Coordinating Committee on Development), and "The Role of Christians within Changing Institutions - studies on Humanization and Mission" (Department on Studies in Mission and Evangelism)

5) Studies on Conscientious Living (Division of Ecumenical Action)

Now that there was no longer a Division of Studies, responsibility for the coordination of the study programme was under the general supervision of a Staff Coordinating Committee on Studies.

Members of the Committee expressed appreciation of the clear way in which the various studies were set out and for Mr. Abrecht's summary of the content of the studies, and it was suggested by several members that the statement on studies should be published widely in WCC journals etc. Dr. Blake said that this was being done.

23. Enquiry on "The Future of Man and Society in a World of Science-Based Technology"

Mr. Abrecht said that an encouraging response had been received to the initiative taken by the World Council through the Department on Church and Society in launching the five year ecumenical enquiry on the implication of science-based technological changes for the future of man and society. An exploratory conference was being planned to be held in Geneva in the summer of the present year with a view to selecting the issues which would constitute the main study programme. The meeting would consist of about sixty participants more than half of whom would be scientists and technologists, the remainder representing the social sciences, Christian programmes of social thought and action, and theological concerns. Much depended on finding the necessary funds to underwrite the whole study, but contacts with several foundations and with individual churches suggested that the long-range prospects were good. Funds were still awaited, however, for the 1970 programme and the delay in securing resources could seriously curtail the programme for 1970.

Bishop Reed hoped that the enquiry could cover the possibility of making available library facilities to the "third world" through some of the technical advances which seemed likely to make this practicable. Dr. Visser 't Hooft suggested that not enough provision was made in the programme for a theological study of the present debate on ecology and the relevance to this of the Christian faith. Dr. Lochman also felt that in any study of the future more attention should be paid to the relevance of the Christian faith than was apparent in the programme of the enquiry as outlined. Mr. Abrecht assured the Committee that the concerns raised would be kept in mind in the development of that programme.

24. World Consultation on Christian Councils

Mr. Hayward spoke to a proposal for a world consultation of Christian Councils. He drew attention to the following instruction included in the mandate given at Uppsala covering the appointment of the Associate General Secretary for Relationships with National and Regional Councils:

> "that during the five-year period envisaged, a widely representative consultation be held at a world level, including persons representing each of the divisions of the World Council as well as those from related councils."

It was proposed that the consultation be held in 1971 when a fairly complete round of visits to the Councils would have been completed. A letter had been sent to Council secretaries asking for their suggestions for the programme and these would be taken into account when drawing up the agenda for the meeting. It was his hope that other members of the Council's staff would help in shaping the final programme. Mr. Hayward realized the difficulties of talking in terms of such a consultation, which would cost something in the region of $60,000 in the present financial crisis with which the Council was faced, but he urged that in view of its importance in relation to the ecumenical movement in all parts of the world every effort should be made to secure the necessary funds. Part of his own budget had to be raised through the Councils themselves and major contributions had been received from Germany and the United States: token contributions had also come from other areas. Mr. Hayward contended, however, that the consultation should be regarded as an integral part of the work of the Council and the attempt should not be made to raise the cost solely from some of the Councils, for they all had difficulties similar to those with which the World Council was faced. In the ensuing discussion, the question was raised whether, in view of the great diversity of types of council, it would not be more useful to arrange for regional consultations. Mr. Hayward said that this possibility had been considered but it was strongly felt that this particular consultation should be on a world-wide basis. The only opportunity for such consultation at the moment was the very limited and unsatisfactory arrangement by which such council secretaries as happened to be attending Central Committee meetings were drawn together for a brief discussion. It might well be that future meetings would be organized on a regional or an area basis, and during the proposed consultation provision would be made for discussion of

regional questions by those immediately concerned:

It was AGREED -

that the report be received and that the question of financing a world-wide consultation on Christian Councils, which had already been listed as a special project, should be decided at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

25. New York Office

Dr. Eugene Smith drew attention to a detailed report on the functions of the New York Office and a statistical statement setting out the position regarding staffing and finance. It seemed obvious that the time had come when there should be a careful review of the position in the light of changes that had taken place during the past years and also in view of the present budget situation.

It was AGREED -

that the Officers be authorized, in concurrent action with the United States Conference, to take steps towards a reduction of expenditures in the New York office.

In reply to a question, Dr. Smith said that the matter would be on the agenda of the United States Conference at its meeting at the end of April.

26. Programme of Central Committee at Addis Ababa

Mr. Thomsen presented a proposal worked out by the Staff Executive Group concerning plans for the next Central Committee meeting. Copies of the statement were in the hands of members and appears in full in Appendix VII.

The proposals made were carefully considered by the Committee and given general approval. There was some discussion about the major theological address, and the officers were empowered to issue an invitation. The General Secretary was asked to ensure that preparatory papers were made available to members of the Committee prior to the meeting.

Note was taken of the proposal that after the meeting certain discussions should be arranged. This had included a discussion between the Eastern and Oriental Churches but Bishop Sarkissian pointed out that such a

discussion was already in process and any consultations following the Central Committee would be part of an on-going process.

27. Report of the Finance Sub-Committee

Bishop Reed, Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee, indicated that the report would be presented in two parts and that the first part, covering General Budget operations and Programme Projects, must be taken as a whole. He urged that careful attention be given to the first part of the report and stressed the importance of the problems set forth there. Bishop Reed then presented the following report:

"1.The financial position in respect of DICARWS & DWME & its sponsored agencies is sound but the inadequacy of income from member church contributions to cover the full expense of activities under the General Budget is now a serious and inescapable problem. The danger that this situation would arise was feared at the Uppsala Assembly and called to the attention of the Central Committee last August. The Finance Sub-Committee spent most of its time seeking to arrive at responsible recommendations on the action which should be taken to meet these difficulties.

I. First Estimate of 1969 Accounts of General Budget Operations

2. The Central Committee in August 1969 agreed that the level of the General Budget for 1969 authorized by the Executive Committee in January 1969, should be raised by $ 50,000 to $ 1,350,000. Income was estimated at $ 1,239,000, so that full expenditure of the budget was accepted as implying a deficit of $ 111,000. Against this could be set the balance in the Special Reserve of $ 35,000, reducing the maximum net uncovered deficit at the end of 1969 to $ 76,000. A special contribution of $ 25,000 from DICARWS toward the cost of the Central Committee meeting further reduced this figure to $ 51,000.

3. The most significant subsequent developments have been as follows:

a. The Evangelical Church in Germany granted in December 1969 a special allocation of DM 200.000 ($ 54,486) to permit the closing of the 1969 accounts without deficit.

b. Early in February 1970 it became known that the contributions of member churches in the USA would be about $ 45,000 below the previously estimated level of $ 700,000. US member church contributions have thus risen from about $ 583,000 in 1968 to about $ 655,000 in 1969 - an increase of nearly 12½%.

c. Privisonal figures of actual expenses in 1969 amount to $ 1,370,000. A major factor explaining the high level of expenditure is the expense arising from seeking to secure the fullest possible participation of members at the 1969 meetings of the Central Committee and Divisional and Departmental Committees. Since that expense is covered by draft on the Travel Assistance Fund, the following is a fair comparison of actual expense with budget:

	Provision in Budget	Provisional Actual
Total gross expenditure	$ 1,350,000	$ 1,370,000
Drawn from Travel Assist. Fund	45,000	68,000
	$ 1,305,000	$ 1,302,000

4. The fitures presented are still provisional and subject to modification. It seems almost certain, however, that the accounts for 1969 will, after taking account of the special German contribution and of the balance of about $ 35,000 available in the Special Reserve, show a deficit. The final figures may differ by up to $ 25,000 either way from the present provisional figures but present calculations suggest a net deficit of the order of magnitude of $ 30,000.

5. The Finance Sub-Committee received this information and, noting with gratitude the generous action of the Evangelical Church in Germany, agreed to recommend:

a. that any deficit on operations under the General Budget in 1969 be carried forward to 1970; and

b. that a message of hearty thanks be conveyed to the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany for her action in making a special grant of DM 200.000 ($ 54,486) to cover the deficit on operations under the General Budget as estimated at that time."

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the recommendations in paragraph 5 above, with special gratitude for the grant from the Evangelical Church in Germany.

Bishop Reed then presented the following sections of the report

II. General Budget 1970

6. The Central Committee agreed in August 1969 to authorize the Executive Committee to adopt the General Budget for 1970 provided:

a. that the level shall not exceed $ 1,500,000; and

b. that the level of the budget and reasonable forecasts of resources available shall be such that there will not be an accumulated deficit on General Budget operations to the end of 1970 greater than $ 100,000.

7. Income estimates for 1970, with comparative figures for 1969, are as follows:

	1969	1970
Member church contributions	$ 1,100,000	$ 1,120,000
Interest	58,000	58,000
Travel Assistance Fund	68,000	45,000
	$ 1,226,000	1,223,000

8. The facts outlined so far in this paper have been presented to the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany. No commitment has been made or can be made by the Council but a willingness has been expressed to seek to make available a special grant of DM 1.000.000 ($ 272,500) in 1970 to complete the financing of a budget totalling $ 1,500,000.

9. The Finance Sub-Committee reviewed a suggested General Budget for 1970 totalling $ 1,500,000. That budget had been prepared after careful study by SEG of the needs of all units for financing the present approved programme with the present staff. The original askings of the units had been reviewed in detail and cut back at some points in the light of the need to exercise maximum economy in order to limit the total to a maximum of $ 1,500,000.

10. There is included within the General Budget provision for the net expenditure of CCIA - the gross budget minus the fixed contributions of $ 20,000 from DICARWS and $ 15,000 from DWME. The General Budget presented to the Finance Sub-Committee included provision for a net expenditure of $ 94,100. The needs were re-examined after the establishment of that figure and the Finance Sub-Committee examined a revised CCIA budget totalling $ 143,800 and involving a net expenditure against the General Budget of $ 108,800. It was noted that some minor reductions might be found possible - perhaps $ 2 to 3,000 - but that generally it represents a forecast of the expense of maintaining the present programme and staff.

11. The Finance Sub-Committee also examined a separate problem which, however, has implications for the General Budget, namely a proposal to borrow Sw.Fr. 1,350,000 ($315,420) to finance transformations and additions to the Bossey buildings. Advance notice of the possibility of such a proposal was given to the Central Committee meeting last August and the Central Committee at that time agreed:

> "that the Executive Committee be empowered to consider and, if convinced of the justification of such action, to authorize the borrowing of funds against mortgage on the Ecumenical Institute properties for capital additions and improvements to the properties."

There are at this time possibilities of borrowing money on favourable terms which may not be obtainable at a later date. The need for transformation of the first floor of Petit Bossey and for the erection of one new building is urgent. The addition of expense for interest and amortization of about $20,000 p.a. to the General Budget at this time does present a major problem. Only a small part of the full annual expense would be incurred in 1970 but the commitment to add about $ 20,000 p.a. to the expenses under the General Budget in following years would be incurred if the loan is contracted, unless and until special resources may be secured to repay the loan. The interest rate is not unchangeable and the expense could be possibly higher in future years. After full discussion, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee:

a. that authority be granted for Fr. 1,350,000 ($ 315,420) to be borrowed on the security of the Bossey buildings to finance transformations and additions to the Bossey properties, provided

that borrowing can be arranged on the terms reported to the Finance Sub-Committee; and

b. that authority be granted for transformation work to be undertaken at Petit Bossey at an estimated cost of Fr. 257,340 ($ 60,125) and for the proposed new building to be constructed at an estimated cost of about Fr. 1,000,000 ($ 233,650).

These recommendations were made on the understanding that every effort will be made to secure special gifts with a view to avoiding the need to borrow this money or to repaying the loan as soon as possible.

12. After examining the matters dealt with in paras. 10 and 11 and also the following items in this report dealing with General Budget prospects for 1971 and subsequent years, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

a. that approval be given for a General Budget for 1970 totalling $ 1,500,000; and

b. that the General Secretary be authorized to modify the proposed General Budget totalling to that amount, as submitted to the Finance Sub-Committee, so that in so far as increased provision is needed for CCIA (para. 10 above) or loan interest (para. 11 above) those increased expenses be compensated by economies at other points in the expenditure budget.

III. Prospects for 1971 and Subsequent Years

13. No general request can be made for an increase in member church contributions in 1971. It is hoped that there may be some further growth in contributions in response to the request of the Uppsala Assembly but there is little prospect that the increase will be more than adequate to compensate the effects of inflation on a budget of the size of $ 1,500,000.

14. Furthermore, the expense of maintaining the existing programme in 1971 will normally be higher than the proposed 1970 budget for the following reasons:

a. there will be no meeting of the Central Committee in 1970, whereas a Central Committee meeting is to be held in Addis Ababa in January 1971, and

b. it will presumably be necessary to make full provision in 1971 for the budget of the Secretariat for the Programme to Combat Racism ($ 50,000), whereas only two thirds of the foreseen budget ($ 33,400) is provided in the suggested 1970 General Budget.

15. Thus, the maintenance of the present programme and staff probably implies the need for a General Budget for 1971 of about $1,570,000, whereas income on present forecasts might be only about $ 1,250,000. Thus, even if some economies can be effected to reduce expenditure by about $ 50,000, the maintenance of the present programme in 1971 will be dependent upon the possibility of securing special support next year of about the same order of magnitude as the special grant which it is hoped may be received from the Evangelical Church in Germany for 1970.

16. The member churches have been advised of the probability of a further request for a general increase in contributions of at least 25% beginning in 1972. Thereafter, no further request for a general increase in contributions will be possible before the Fifth Assembly, proposed for 1975. If a request for a general increase of 25% in member church contributions were fully met in 1972 - an assumption which cannot be made lightly in view of past experience and present circumstances - this would produce additional income of about $ 280,000. Total income would thus be raised in 1972 to about $ 1,500,000.

17. Taking account of the effects of inflation and of the factors in paragraph 14 which would apply equally in 1972, the maintenance of the present programme and staff probably implies the need for a General Budget in excess of $ 1,600,000 for 1972. It is clear that the figures in this section of this report are hypothetical and can do no more than give general indications of probablities. They do, however, clearly suggest that there is no reason at this time to forecast the possibility of restoring the balance between income and expenditure by 1972 unless some special measures are taken.

18. The following are some of the main considerations which were raised in the discussion of this difficult position:

a. In the light of the resources of the total body of member churches, a General Budget of $ 1,500,000 is certainly not large. Presently available information gives, however, little justification for the expectation that income from member church contributions will rise sufficiently in the coming years to finance the full present programme of

activities under the General Budget. A decision must be taken now as to whether or not to cut back the budget at this time.

b. There is a danger that the availability of money is determining priorities. A reduction of the General Budget would inevitably effect the work of some or all of the following units: General Secretariat, Secretary for Relations with National and Regional Councils, Racism Secretariat, New York Office, CCIA, Faith and Order, Church and Society, Studies in Mission and Evangelism, Division of Ecumenical Action including the Ecumenical Institute, and the Department of Communication. This would be happening while other activities of the Council such as aid and development were being maintained or increased. This needs serious consideration.

c. If the budget is to be reduced, this cannot be done by an "across the board" percentage reduction in all items. The only way to make a significant reduction of expenses would be to reduce Executive Staff in units financed from the General Budget. *

d. It is probably already too late to reduce 1970 expenses to such a degree that there would not be an accumulated net deficit exceeding $100,000 at the end of 1970, even if no special gift is received from Germany. On the other hand, the probability of such a gift seems sufficiently high for it to be considered, in terms of the Central Committee action, as an item which may be included within a "reasonable forecast of resources".

e. It is clear that the present programme of activities cannot be financed in 1971 on the basis of normal income. In terms of timing, there would be advantage in taking a decision now, rather than in September, if a reduction in the level of expenses in 1971 is considered necessary.

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*) The economy from the elimination of one Executive Staff position would probably be $ 20 - 25,000.

f. The securing of special grants to meet the deficit position in 1970 and in 1971 will be extremely difficult if no assurance can be given that it will be possible to finance operations from normal income from January 1, 1972. The request to member churches for increased support at a time when a number of the larger member churches are finding it necessary to cut their own budgets might be strengthened if it could be demonstrated that the World Council itself is reviewing and cutting back expenditure.

19. There are many uncertain elements in the present position. The Structure Committee will be presenting to the Central Committee in Addis Ababa proposals for a new structure to go fully into effect from January 1, 1972. Clearly this has a bearing upon this question but it is not expected fundamentally to change the basic problem of the inadequacy of income. The Finance Sub-Committee considers that the conclusion is inescapable that steps should be taken now aimed at reducing the level of expenditure under the General Budget. The Finance Sub-Committee finally agreed to recommend:

a. that the General Secretary be requested, in making plans for the coming period, to regard as probable the need to reduce the level of expenditure under the General Budget by an amount of the order of magnitude of $ 170,000 by progressive reductions, to be fully effective by January 1, 1972; (Note: The figure in the original report was $ 150,000. This was raised to $ 170,000 by the decision to approve borrowing to finance Bossey buildings, which would involve increased expense of $ 20,000 p.a. for interest and amortization.)

b. that the General Secretary be requested to prepare recommendations to the Executive Committee meeting in September covering:

   i. Measures which may be taken to secure increased regular support from the member churches and other sources for General Budget operations;

   ii. the priorities, possibly in the form of alternatives between which the Executive Committee would choose, with respect to programme and activities related to the General Budget; and

iii. proposals for the General Budget for 1971, taking account of any economies effected under a. above and possibly in the form of a full budget for provisional approval and a reduced budget, not for publication, based on reductions of expenditure which would be implemented if made necessary by the inadequacy of income;

(At the same September meeting, the Executive Committee will receive information regarding the proposals of the Structure Committee regarding the new structure to be fully implemented by January 1, 1972 and the financial implications of those proposals);

c. that the Structure Committee be advised that the Executive Committee considers it probable that total annual resources available for financing General Budget activities in the period 1972/75 may be of the order of magnitude of $ 1,500,000; and

d. that the Structure Committee be asked, in carrying out its work, to seek to make proposals for a structure which would give greater scope for flexibility in the implementation of decisions as to priority of programme and activities.

IV. Programmme Projects

20. Partly because of the shortage of normal income for General Budget activities, the resources which are being sought under Programme Project procedures to finance activities related to the General Budget in the coming years are considerably greater than the amounts which it has been possible to secure in the past period. There are also considerable needs for special Programme Projects.

i. Programme Project List 1969/73

21. All expenses to the end of 1969 were covered by available resources. A balance of $ 39,266 was brought forward from 1968 and $ 87,986 were received in 1969, providing a total of $ 127,252. Expenses in 1969 amounted to $ 58,283, so that resources totalling $ 68,969 were carried forward for use in 1970. At this time there is reasonable assurance of new contributions of $ 60,000 in 1970 and it is hoped that additional contributions can be secured.

22. The units related to the General Budget submitted to SEG needs for 1970 totalling $ 316,934. After careful examination, SEG under available authorization, has given approval for projects totalling $ 129,250. Authorization has been withheld in respect of all other items pending the availability of further resources.

23. The Finance Sub-Committee of the Structure Committee is seeking to formulate proposals for a more systematized presentation of needs for and control of operations in respect of Programme Projects. Meanwhile, noting that expenses have throughout the period of operation of the present Programme Project procedures been kept within the limits of resources, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> that the Staff Executive Group be empowered to grant authority for expenses to be incurred against resources received or assured against the Programme Project List 1969/73, in so far as necessary before the next meeting.

ii. Other Programme Projects Related to the General Budget

24. There are four other Programme Project items which do not fall under the 1969/73 List and for which special resources were received in 1969 which exceeded the needs for that year, namely:

	Income	Expenses	In Hand
WCC/RC Joint Working Group	$ 35,234	$ 4,261	$ 30,973
F & O Activities with RCs	40,000	3,746	36,254
Office of Education	53,056	28,692	24,364
Travel Assistance Fund	275,000	89,800	185,200

25. One large contribution of $ 100,000 and a few small gifts totalling $ 1,536 have so far been received for the Programme to Combat Racism.

iii. Other Programme Projects

26. There are several other large Programme Projects for which special resources are being sought at this time, namely:

a. Ecumenical Centre Properties Fund - $ 2,300,000.

b. Additions to and improvement of Bossey properties - $ 350 to 650,000.

c. Education Renewal Fund (jointly with WCCE) - $ 2,000,000. (Negotiations to date give encouragement to expect contributions totalling about $ 600,000 from churches toward this Fund.)

d. Consultation on Regional and National Councils planned for 1971 - $ 60,000. (Note: In addition, the General Budget provision for the Secretariat on Relations with Councils is based on the assumption that special contributions totalling $ 10,000 towards the expenses of that Secretariat can be secured in 1970. Only $ 6,091 were received in 1969.)

e. Development activities - resources for the proposed Commission and its Secretariat and for the proposed Ecumenical Development Fund."

At a later session, Bishop Reed presented the remainder of the report of the Finance Sub-Committee, which is reproduced below, with a record of the discussion, if any, and action of the Executive Committee following each item.

Bishop Reed reported that Dr. von Weizsäcker, who had left the meeting, felt strongly that all the recommendations in paras. 12 and 19 should be considered as one set of interdependent proposals; he - Dr. von Weizsäcker - would support the total series of recommendations but he might well be unable to support the recommendations in para. 12 if those in para. 19 were not adopted. Bishop Reed therefore suggested that, after general discussion, a provisional vote be taken on each recommendation and then opportunity be given to re-open general discussion and reconsider or confirm the votes as desired.

Dr. Payne asked for precise information as to the terms on which money could be borrowed for the Bossey building plan (para. 11). This was given. He then asked for an addition to the text of the recommendation making authorization conditional from the possibility of borrowing on those terms. Bishop Reed accepted the addition, which is incorporated in the text reproduced above.

Bishop Nichols spoke of the difficulty of considering priorities in so carefully balanced a presentation. He pointed out that additions to buildings involve not only extra expense for interest and amortization but also increased up-keep. He also referred to the general questionning at this time of investments in property rather than programme. Bishop Reed pointed out that the work of Bossey is hampered by the inadequacy of the buildings; the proposed improvements were designed to help work with people. Professor Nissiotis pointed out that the proposals were not for luxurious improvements but an essential next step forward. There are now no seminar rooms and some of the student accommodations are for two or three persons and without running water.

The Executive Committee agreed provisionally to adopt the recommendations in para. 11.

Dr. Blake then asked for a modification of the recommendation in 19 b 1, to cover not only "increased support from member churches" but "increased regular support from member churches and other sources". This was accepted by Bishop Reed and is incorporated in the text quoted above. At the suggestion of Dr. Blake, staff comment was invited. Dr. Eugene Smith pointed out that if the average expense is $20,000 to $25,000 per Executive Staff member (salary, secretarial assistance and all related expenses), a reduction of $170,000 would involve cutting staff by 7 - 8 Executives. Mr. Abrecht stressed that such a reduction involved a major re-organization - a different structure would be inevitable. He referred to the inconsistency of strong support in discussion in committees for programmes, without commitment to securing the needed financial support.

In reply to Dr. Thomas, Dr. Blake explained present procedures for establishing the budget and effecting economies by examination of all proposals by a Sub-Committee of the SEG, which, after consultation as necessary with the programme units, reports to SEG. Mr. Hayward pointed out the difficulty of the General Secretary's position if he is asked to propose priorities. Miss Webb and Bishop Reed suggested that the discussion of priorities should take place at the Executive Committee meeting in September. Dr. Visser 't Hooft suggested a modification of recommendation 19 b ii to indicate that the General Secretary's proposals of priorities might be in the form of alternatives between which the Executive Committee could choose. Bishop Reed accepted this revision, which is incorporated in the text quoted above. Bishop Nichols expressed the hope that the proposals might be circulated in advance, for consideration by members before the September meeting.

Dr. Blake supported recommendation 19 d, with the suggestion of a more flexible structure which would ease the handling of financial problems. He expressed the hope that the solution might be in the direction of increased support rather than reduced programme but pointed out that the difficulties will be increased if decisions are not taken in 1970 which will correct the present imbalance between income and expenditure.

The Executive Committee then in sequence agreed provisionally to adopt the recommendations (as revised and as reproduced above), in paras. 12 and 19.

Opportunity was then given for a re-opening of general discussion or discussion of any of the individual recommendations. This was not desired.

The Executive Committee then AGREED to adopt definitively all the recommendations in paras. 11, 12 and 19.

V. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

i. Provisional Accounts for Service Programme 1969

"27. The provisional figures for the Service Programme in 1969 show total expenditure of $ 1,687,785 against the budget level of $ 1,745,500. Income for 1969 is now expected to total about $ 1,717,000 or about $ 28,000 less than the full budget. Since expenditure is expected to be nearly $ 60,000 below budget level, it now appears that the accounts for the Service Programme operations in 1969 will show a small surplus. There has been some improvement in the position since the Divisional Committee meeting last December; at that time it was clear that there would be no large deficit but there was thought to be a possibility of a small deficit on the year's operations. The Divisional Committee agreed to recommend:

> "that any deficit on the accounts for operations under the Service Programme for 1969 be covered from the Unappropriated Balance, which shows a balance of $ 44,493 - unchanged since the end of 1968 or alternatively"
>
> "that any surplus be credited to the Unappropriated Balance."

The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> "that approval be given to the above recommendations of the Divisional Committee of DICARWS."

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the above recommendation.

ii. Service Programme Budget 1970

"28. On the basis of a recommendation from the Divisional Committee, the Central Committee authorized a Service Programme Budget of $ 1,891,500 for 1970 for DICARWS. When the Divisional Committee reviewed the matter at its meeting last December, it was found necessary to request authority slightly to increase the total budget level.

The Divisional Committee therefore agreed to recommend to the Executive Committee:

> "that approval be given for a revised Service Programme Budget for 1970 totalling $ 1,902,500."

On the other hand, the forecasts of contributions for the Service Programme available at the time of the Divisional Committee meeting indicated that total income including interest, would amount to only about $ 1,848,000. The Divisional Committee therefore agreed, in recommending approval of a budget of $ 1,902,500:

> "that in view of the possible deficit developing during 1970, staff be instructed to keep expenditure under constant review and to report to the June 1970 Divisional Committee; and
>
> "that churches and agencies related to the Division be urged to increase their support to the Service Programme in order to make the approved activities possible."

The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> "that on the basis of the recommendation from the Divisional Committee, approval be given for a revised Service Programme Budget for 1970 totalling $ 1,902,500."

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the above recommendation.

iii. Travel Loan Funds

"29. The Finance Sub-Committee of the Divisional Committee reviewed the position of the travel loan funds at its meeting last December and found that it was satisfactory. A review of the position since the Divisional Committee meeting in the light of later facts indicates that the balances at the end of 1969 will, in fact, be a little higher than was forecast at the time of the Divisional Committee meeting.

iv. Other Activities

30. The other activities of DICARWS, which involve sums of money considerably greater than the annual budget for the Service Programme, are conducted on the basis that commitments are entered into only after resources have been received or firmly assured. The Division continues

to conduct those activities within the limits of available financial resources."

The Executive Committee received the above items.

VI. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

"i. Provisional Report on 1969 Accounts - Operating Fund

31. The Provisional figures for 1969 indicate expenditure of $ 260,056, against the budget of $ 271,000. Contributions from affiliated councils in 1969 are estimated at about $ 250,000 and further income from interest and special contributions will probably add about $ 20,000. Income is thus expected to rise near to the budget level of $ 271,000. It is thus likely, though not yet entirely certain, that the 1969 accounts will close with a surplus and the Divisional Committee recommends:

"that when the 1969 Operating Budget is finally closed, any surplus or deficit be added to or taken from the CWME Working Capital Fund."

The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

"that the above recommendation of the Divisional Committee be accepted."

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the above recommendation.

ii. Operating Fund - 1970 Budget

"32. The Central Committee meeting at Canterbury authorized a budget of $ 271,000 for the 1970 activities of DWME under the Operating Fund. The Divisional Committee last December reviewed needs in detail and agreed to recommend:

"that a 1970 Operating Budget totalling $270,500 be adopted."

It would appear likely that income adequate to finance that budget will be received in 1970. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

"that the above recommendation of the Divisonal Committee be adopted."

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the above recommendation.

iii. Other Activities

"33. The Divisional Committee reviewed operations under the Programme Fund. Income in 1969 against Programme Fund askings was about $ 300,000 and will be adequate to cover all expenditure in that year and to leave a balance of undesignated resources to be carried forward to 1970 in excess of the desirable minimum figure of $ 75,000. The financial position in respect of the other operations of DWME - TEF, CLF, CMC, CCJP - is satisfactory. The total receipts of the Division in 1969, including the Operating Fund and all other activities amounted to about $ 1,724,000, which is about the same as the total receipts for 1968.

VII. Investment Portfolios

34. The Finance Sub-Committee received and reviewed reports on the Infestment Portfolio in respect of the resources in the General Reserve of the World Council and the Service Programme Reserve of DICARWS and the investments under the Revolving Portfolio."

The Executive Committee received the foregoing items.

VIII. Emergency Measures to Provide Additional Office Accommodation

"35. The position regarding contributions to the Ecumenical Centre Properties Fund remains as reported at Canterbury. There have been received:

$ 50,000 as a first instalment of a German contribution;
$ 40,000 as a part of an individual contribution; and
$ 5,072 from the Bishop Bell Memorial Trust.

The individual donor plans to raise the amount of $40,000 received to at least $ 100,000. The German gift is generally towards the Ecumenical Centre Properties Fund; the other two gifts are explicitly for the addition of a wing to the Ecumenical Centre buildings.

36. Authority was granted by the Executive Committee meeting in January 1969 for expense "of the order of Fr. 100,000 ($ 23,500) to be incurred on transforming the house on the property adjoining the Ecumenical Centre in order to make 20 additional offices available in that building, on the understanding that the expense will be covered as a first charge against the proceeds of the Ecumenical Properties Fund". The work was carried out. Notwithstanding maximum economy, the expense proved to be higher than estimated.

Final expenses are estimated at Fr. 137,357.75 ($32,100).

37. Resources have still not been received to permit the extension of one wing of offices and the need for additional office space is again acute. The Finance Sub-Committee therefore examined a request for authorization for four emergency measures to meet immediate needs:

a. the creation of an office for the Travel Agent in the Reception Hall - about $ 1,000;

b. the partitioning of four offices to provide suitable separate space for translators - about $ 1,100;

c. the erection of a room attached to the ground floor of the Lake Wing to accommodate the computor, including costs of air-conditioning, etc. - about $ 32,000, and

d. the creation of 11 offices on the landings of four floors of the Lake and Jura Wings of the Ecumenical Centre - about $ 15,000.

Items a. and b. involve relatively small expense. Possibly all and certainly one half of the expense of item c. can be charged to the special resources made available by DICARWS for the introduction of electronic data processing. Item d. will only be implemented if space problems arise which cannot be solved in any other way.

38. The Finance Sub-Committee, recognising the urgency of the need for additional space, agreed to recommend:

that authority be granted for the measures proposed in para. 37 for creating additional space at the Ecumenical Centre on the understanding:

a. that item d. will be implemented only if SEG is convinced that needs are so urgent as to justify the transformation of the landings into offices; and

b. that any expense incurred, except insofar as chargeable against the special resources available for the introduction of electronic data processing, be a first charge against the resources raised for the Ecumenical Centre Properties Fund."

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the above recommendations.

IX. 1970 Budget for the Advisory Committee on Technical Services (ACTS)

"39. The Finance Sub-Committee examined the 1970 budget for ACTS recommended for approval by the ACTS Committee and submitted to the Executive Committee in preparatory document No. 22. The need for a budget of $ 240,000 for ACTS in 1970 is included in the list of projects of DICARWS and DWME, as submitted to the supporting agencies. A balance of resources in hand of a little more than $ 100,000 is carried forward by ACTS from 1968 to 1969. Firm pledges of support for the 1970 budget totalling $ 126,000 have already been received. There is thus every reason to suppose that resources will be available to finance the proposed 1970 budget. The Finance Sub-Committee therefore agreed to recommend:

> that approval be given to the 1970 budget totalling $ 240,000 for ACTS as recommended for approval by the ACTS Committee."

The Executive Committee AGREED to adopt the above recommendation.

X. Other Business

"40. The finance Sub-Committee received very brief reports on the following matters:

a. on the discussions at the first meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of Structure Committee held on January 25/26, 1970 and the plans for the second meeting to be held on June 19/20,1970;

b. on the work already done and the further work planned in seeking to meet the request of the Uppsala Assembly that the member churches should be provided "with as much basic information as possible to guide and assist them in reconsidering the level of their contributions with the purpose of raising them to a more equitable level in relation to the giving of other member churches";

c. on the progress of plans for the introduction of electronic data processing equipment, which it is hoped will be in operation from January 1, 1972; and

d. on the meetings of the Boards of the Retirement and Provident Foundations."

The Executive Committee received the foregoing items.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Executive Committee to Bishop Reed and the Finance Sub-Committee for the careful study and presentation of the complex and difficult financial problems of the present period.

28. Report of the Staffing Sub-Committee

The report of the Staffing Sub-Committee in closed session was approved and is circulated to the Committee as a separate document.

The Sub-Committee took action regarding membership of a number of Divisional and Departmental Committees as recorded in Appendix VIII.

29. Death of Dr. Helen Kim

Dr. Eugene Smith reported that he had received news from New York of the death of Dr. Helen Kim in Seoul. Dr. Kim had been a strong supporter of the ecumenical movement for many years and was a former Chairman of the International Missionary Council.

APPENDIX I

THE ASSEMBLY

I. Introduction[xx]

1. An Assembly of the World Council of Churches is necessarily a complex event. As a total experience within the fellowship of the member churches and of the whole ecumenical movement, it should be an occasion when the nature of Christians' joyful and yet painful community in Christ in this world is experienced and celebrated. It focuses upon the stage which the churches have reached at a particular point in their pilgrimage from division to unity, from self-concern to self-abandonment to God and to the needs of this world. It must reflect Christian loyalty to what God has given, and Christian openness to what God will give. It must transact efficiently the pressing business of the World Council of Churches; it must also express the joys, sorrows, hopes and fears of the whole people of God; and it recognizes that all these things must be done together, in the Spirit.

II. Basic Principles

2. A Representative Body

On the one hand, the Assembly is the supreme representative body of the member churches, governing the World Council of Churches. Its decisions must therefore be taken by delegates duly elected by the member churches. On the other hand, those delegates should also be broadly representative of the member churches in a wider sense. The preparations and the conduct of the Assembly, and the wider context in which it takes place must therefore be such as to enable all to feel at home. It must, then, be planned to take account, not only of traditions inevitably represented, but also of the needs, aspirations and cultures of those who come from Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Pacific; from the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe; from the Orthodox Churches; and of those within the churches who seek more spontaneous expressions of the Gospel and the Church.

[xx] This paper sets out the understanding of an Assembly we have reached in 1969. At the end of the document we make a series of immediate concrete proposals affecting the Fifth Assembly (in 1975?) for the consideration and action of the Executive Committee and of the Central Committee at Addis Ababa in January 1971.

3. An Occasion of Common Christian Commitment

An Assembly is not merely a domestic event in the life of the World Council of Churches - though that characteristic of an Assembly must always be important. It must be prepared and conducted in a way which, through specific common decisions, deepens the commitment of the member churches. This commitment is to the mission of God in the world. It is also a forward-looking commitment of the churches to one another. The Assembly must involve in its whole process the frontier Christian movements, conservative evangelicals, Christians concerned for peace and justice in the world and unity in the Church, and the more traditional elements in the churches. It must provide for confrontation between those Christians who take as normative the present concerns and interests of the churches and those Christians who take as normative the demand for justice and brotherhood of the poor, the coloured, and the young, and who live today not by the Christian standards of the past but by what they believe to be the laws of tomorrow. This participation should be widely and earnestly sought, the whole process being conceived as a means by which the entire oikoumene can be helped to grow in common Christian commitment.

4. The Participation of the Whole People of God

Since the Assembly is an event in the life of the whole Church and not only of the official delegates of the member churches, it must be both an efficient business meeting and also a gathering of the people of God demonstrating their solidarity and manifesting the power of the living Christ. The "visitors' programme" must become an integral part of the whole at future Assemblies. It will help the delegates to realize whom they represent and for whom they act. To it should be invited as many of God's people as can come, especially from the surrounding neighbourhood; to it should be invited to offer their contributions to the celebration of the mystery of being in Christ in the world all who represent any substantial effort of Christian imagination and energy.

5. The Place of Worship and of Study

It is intolerable that worship at an Assembly should consist largely of conventional ceremonial occasions or of morning and evening worship which is thinly attended and interrupted by late-comers. It is intolerable that large diverse bodies should be expected to debate and amend complicated theological statements. It is intolerable that study, especially theological study, should be treated in separation from action; and that both should be separated from worship. The detailed consideration of study documents is out of place in an Assembly; but it is an important part of the work of an Assembly that one or two central themes should be powerfully stated and submitted to the judgment of the delegates of the member churches and through this debate, to the wider Christian public; and the worship of the Assembly should draw upon all the various living springs of the Spirit at work in the churches.

6. The Assembly as a Celebration

As a celebration of the works of God and of His grace, an Assembly should make acts of specific thanksgiving for great events in the life of the churches (such as church unions or the service of the needy) and of penitence for specific failures (including those concerning peace and justice). It should include, in the official programme and in the "fringe" events (which should be welcomed and not merely tolerated), opportunities to experience the diverse gifts of the Spirit today in worship, evangelisation and service, as these are received and exercised in various parts and in differing ways by the whole people of God.

7. An Experience of Fellowship

These convictions require that the Assembly be so structured as to be above all an experience for all participants of fellowship with God in worship, and of fellowship with other men and women in friendship - be they official delegates, advisers or staff; be they young or old; and regardless of the confessional tradition, culture or region from which they come. Once again, this will require the reduction of the amount of business and the deliberate provision in the programme of substantial daily periods of leisure when friendship may be cultivated, or a man be silent within himself in the presence of God. The pace must be slower than in the past; there should not be more than one plenary session and one other official programme item intended for all (other than worship) on any one day.

8. A Time of Thanksgiving, Controversy and Decision

To understand and plan an Assembly as a joyful occasion for the whole people of God is not to devalue or impede its significance as a working body. Rather it is to enable it to be a spiritual assembly. It is by placing business firmly within the church at its deepest level that the best conditions for its efficient dispatch are created. The deepest level of the Church's life is thanksgiving for the work of God in Christ: the next deepest is the recognition of our sins and failures and their medicine. It is at this level that controversy can be creative. It is at this level that we shall be guided when to speak and when to be silent. It is this level which will help us to elect wisely and to legislate prudently and with vision.

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9. The foregoing principles face the World Council of Churches, and in particular the Central Committee and staff, with difficult decisions. The kind of Assembly the churches and the Council need must, in case of conflict, take priority over "the way we did it last time" and over some of the things to which we have become accustomed. There must be firm decisions that some of the programmes of the World Council cannot find a significant, or perhaps any, place in the programme of the Assembly; and there must be the willingness, when necessary, to present some concern in the form in which it is most likely to kindle enthusiastic concern in the Church as a whole, rather than in that which it

has assumed in the World Council of Churches' discussions. The Assembly, so conceived, will call more than ever for the World Council of Churches to assume the form of a servant of the total ecumenical movement.

III. The Preparation of an Assembly

10. Each Assembly begins the preparation of the next Assembly both through its own positive decisions and through the character of the reactions to it in the churches. On the other hand, the character of an Assembly is also profoundly affected by events and issues not foreseen at the time of the previous Assembly. There can therefore be no single pattern for an Assembly, and reflections about the nature of an Assembly need to be continuous and widespread.

11. The decision about the kind of Assembly that will be appropriate next time must be taken early in order that the decision about what matters to include and what to exclude can be a common decision not merely of the World Council of Churches and its committees, but of the member churches, the regional and national Councils, the world confessional families, the non-member churches, and of those who while committed to the unity, mission and renewal of the Church are in various ways critical of or disaffected from the World Council of Churches.

12. Common planning of an Assembly requires at least the following:

(a) that the World Council of Churches take effective steps (beyond the issuing of formal invitations) to secure the views of the churches and other bodies indicated above; and that the Central Committee in deciding upon the principal themes of the Assembly attends deeply to what is said in reply to these requests.

(b) that the churches take seriously, in determining their own priorities, those established by the World Council of Churches Assembly.

(c) that means be devised by which the churches can bind themselves to react officially after the Assembly to decisions which have been taken by the Assembly after responsible common preparation.

13. The Central Committee needs to decide early after an Assembly in which directions the main energies of the World Council are to be directed (and which activities are to be kept merely marking time or suspended). It needs also to be ready to make provision for attention to fresh concerns unforeseen earlier. Fruitful major concerns are most likely to arise spontaneously from events in the world and from the life of the churches and the councils. The selection, therefore, of the main themes for an Assembly should not be finally determined until about two years before it takes place, and should be settled more on the basis of what the times require and what is truly ripe for an Assembly than of earlier hopes and plans.

14. Main themes (of which there should not be more than two) presented to an Assembly should have had fully representative discussion beforehand. In some cases a conference or consultation (not necessarily directly sponsored by the World Council of Churches) may provide a document. In others, it might result from committee discussions providing a paper of questions addressed to the member churches and others.

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15. The foregoing principles will be found difficult to practise. It will require imagination and pertinacity to discover the right people in the churches, councils and movements and to secure their active participation. It will require self-denial to refrain from over-processing of documents in Geneva. Above all, it will require clarity and vision to determine (and accept in practice) the tight criteria for the choice of main themes.

IV. Composition of the Assembly

16. The Structure Committee is agreed -

(a) that voting delegates should all be elected by the member churches;

(b) that approximately two-thirds of these delegates should be nominated and elected directly by the member-churches;

(c) that approximately one-third shall be elected by certain member churches upon nomination of the Central Committee as follows:

  (1) The Central Committee shall determine the categories of additional delegates necessary to achieve balance in respect of
    (i) the varied sizes of churches;
    (ii) proportions of lay persons, of women and of young people;
    (iii) the historic significance, future potential or geographical location of particular churches;
    (iv) the representation of ministers whose primary experience and concern is the local church;
    (v) the presence of persons whose special knowledge and experience will be necessary to the Assembly.
  (2) The Central Committee shall invite the member churches to suggest the names of persons in the categories so determined.
  (3) The Central Committee shall nominate particular individuals, from the list so compiled, to the member church of which each individual is a communicant.
  (4) If the member church selects the said nominee in accordance with its own procedures, he shall become an additional delegate of that member church.

(d) Member churches may be encouraged to consult regionally in the selection of delegates under paragraphs (b) and (c) above, provided that every delegate must be selected by the church of which he is a communicant in accordance with its own procedures.

(e) That there should be added a small group of advisers, including speakers and specialists of all ages; fraternal delegates; delegated observers and observers.
(f) That the size of the Assembly should be not less than 750 or more than 1200 voting delegates.
(g) That while it is necessary at present to assume something like the present number and character of member churches, accessions of new member churches might call in question these assumptions.
(h) That this part of its report cannot be made final until further studies have been undertaken.

17. The Structure Committee requests the General Secretary to arrange for a staff paper to be presented to its next meeting which will

(a) Explore the detailed numerical and financial implications of allotting 2 delegates (1 clergy, and 1 lay) to every member church above certain fixed sizes, and 1 delegate to the smaller churches (it being understood that, where possible and appropriate, lay delegates be persons not employed by churches).
(b) Explore the terms on which larger churches might be allowed additional delegates, and the proportions among these of lay men, lay women, ministers of local churches, and young people.
(c) Explore the probable numerical and financial implications of providing for a further number of delegates (up to one-half of those in 17(a) and (b) above to secure the balanced representation referred to in 16(c) above.

V. The Programme of the Assembly

18. It is assumed that the Assembly will last for not more than 20 days; but that the amount of business be considerably reduced.

19. The responsibility for supervision of the ongoing work of the units of the World Council of Churches must be removed from the Assembly and assumed by the Central Committee and the General Secretariat (and, of course, the Committees appointed by the Assembly or the Central Committee).

20. Many different substantial contemporary Christian concerns should in some suitable way find a place in the total Assembly programme. Peace groups, protest groups, the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, etc. etc. should all be invited to make their contributions effectively and appropriately: so should those who are concerned with dialogue with men of other religions and ideologies. The aim should be to enable all participants to experience the gifts of the Spirit distributed among the churches; to test them; and to rejoice. Similarly as regards the Assembly worship, those who lead it should be invited to consider whether it could be shared with others in the Assembly and if so, how. The widest variety of art forms should be used in presentations at the Assembly.

21. The Assembly programme should fall into these main parts (plus leisure for friendship, dropping in and out of 'fringe' events, and silence) -
(a) Worship (for which half of each morning should be reserved);
(b) Plenary business sessions;
(c) Smaller discussion groups (perhaps leading to larger programme sections);
(d) Plenary sessions of programme and celebration (some of which should be open to the public).

22. The Assembly will be a diversified experience. It will therefore require an effective internal communication system. It can be held together if
(a) the delegates have some common plenary experience;
(b) they discuss in small groups of 15-20 members the same subject-matter.
They should have time to do this during the first days. Their subject-matter should be the two main theme documents. In relation to this they will probably want to talk about their own concerns. The results of this small group discussion (which would be a common experience complementing the common experience of the plenary sessions) would be the preparation for section discussion of the main documents and action upon them. If they can be approved (with or without amendment) for study in the churches, well and good; if there are substantial comments upon them, well and good; if the debate offers guidance for the ongoing work of the World Council of Churches, also well and good; but the main aim will be to secure fruitful and even passionate discussion in large meetings and in small groups. This should be reflected in due course in the report.

23. The programme sessions must be more restricted in number than at Uppsala, but those who plan them should be prepared to explore still further diverse methods of handling the material to be presented.

24. A considerable part of the on-going work of the World Council of Churches will not be represented in the programme sessions and only in the most formal way in the business sessions. It should be represented in the "fringe" in the form of open forums with questions, comments, and criticism invited; and to these other participants as well as delegates should be invited. Documentary material should be available at these meetings, and at some central point : it should not be given to all delegates automatically.

25. Delegates should be provided with a good annotated agenda of the business of the Assembly in which as delegates they are expected to participate, and the papers on the two main themes, together with some indications of how they may discover the other things that would interest them. These documents together with any others requiring translation, should be made available as early as possible.

26. The presence of large numbers of the holy common people of God will make possible the communication of the work of the Assembly to the degree to which it is the kind of event in which ordinary Christians feel themselves at home and in which therefore they wish gladly to take part. Thus the work of the Assembly in its narrower sense will be set within a wider "happening" of various Christian traditions, such as the pilgrimage, the evangelistic rally, the revival convention, or the Eucharistic Congress. At the heart of this "celebration", then, should be the most widely inclusive Eucharist/Agape possible, in which the largest number of delegates and visitors may be able to take part.

ACTIONS IN RESPECT OF THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY

1. The Fifth Assembly should be planned in accordance with what has been said above.

2. Informal contacts should now begin with the member churches, officials of World Confessional Bodies, Regional Conferences, and the larger National Christian Councils, to give them a general idea of this planning, and to prepare them to expect action, and to be able to avoid contrary action of their own.

3. As soon as the Central Committee has acted at Addis Ababa, these groups should be approached in detail and so should all other possible co-operators.

4. Active consideration should be given to the most desirable place for the Fifth Assembly, and detailed examination made of possible ways of further modifying the model of the Assembly to make it possible to hold it in a developing country. The experience of those who have planned and organized recent Eucharistic Congresses, and the visit of the Pope to Uganda, should be drawn on in detail.

APPENDIX II

PERSONNEL POLICY OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Report of the General Secretary

The Executive Committee at Canterbury in August 1969 asked the General Secretary "to prepare a report for the next Executive Committee concerning the appointment of international staff in Geneva and it was hoped that there would be a good discussion arising from this report."

It is the hope of the General Secretary that the discussion which follows the presentation of this report will result not only in "a good discussion" but also in some guidelines or directives which will enable the staff and officers so to perform their personnel function that the Executive and Central Committee may be enabled to secure a stronger staff, more adequately representative of the geographical, cultural and confessional differences of the constituency of the World Council of Churches.

Attached to this report are four statistical papers (A.B.C.&D.) which set forth the pertinent facts concerning the staff both executive and office, as of November 1969.

Paper A - analyses separately the executive staff and the office staff by nationality.

Paper B - shows the churches to which the Executive Staff belong, while Paper D - gives continental and official percentages for Executive Staff.

Paper C - gives details on the church affiliation of the non-executive staff.

May I call attention to the statistics on the non-executive staff, (Paper C). Here of a total of 202 over 25% come from Switzerland, which I think all would agree is proper, due to the location of our headquarters. The next two comparably large representations on the non-executive staff, each nearly up to 25% are Great Britai and Germany. Language explains the former since most of our letters and typing are in English, and the proximity and language ability of the younger generation of Germany the latter.

It should be also noted that the laws of Switzerland make it very difficult to secure work permits for office staff employed from outside Europe. In our effort to secure more non-executive staff

of colour, we find that Britain is almost the only place we can find non-executive staff with adequate experience and language. The economic factor also plays some part in the interest of secretaries coming to work in Geneva.

Paper A - shows that of the 112 members of the executive staff employed in November 1969, the largest group 21 comes from Great Britain, next from the U.S.A. and from Switzerland 16 each, next from Germany 11, next from Holland 10 and next from Greece 5. There are none from Japan, Indonesia, Uganda, Zambia, Madagascar or Tanzania. Of the 76 nations or groups of nations where we have member churches, only 29 are represented at all and 21 of these have only 1 or 2 representatives on the executive staff.

Furthermore, paper D - shows that while 67% of the executive staff come from Europe and 16.7% from North America, only 5,3% come from either Latin America or Asia; 3,1% come from Australasia and 2,6% from Africa. If you compare on this same paper the denominational percentages of the executive staff with the percentage of the delegates allocated for the Uppsala Assembly (Minutes of the Central Committee, Geneva 66 p.151) you can see for instance that the reformed members of the executive staff represent 27,6% of the total while at the Assembly the reformed churches were alloted 16,1% of the seats; Eastern Orthodox represent 6,2% of the executive staff and had 16,6% of the seats at the Assembly; the figure for the Baptists is 2,6% on the staff and 5% for the Uppsala Assembly.

It should be noted that the influence of the Swiss, the Dutch, the German and the British on programme is less important than figures might make it appear, a fair number of the nations being employed in our house administration or finance department. It is agreed that this is a picture that falls far short of the accepted ideal in an ecumenical organization. I list below some of the factors that explain why our executive staff is unbalanced culturally and geographically but do not put them forward as a justification of the present balance nor as an adequate answer to the charge of tokenism.

1. Language facility.

Because English is the chief working language of the World Council of Churches, it is easy to understand why there are so many British and Americans on the staff (despite their notorious deficiencies in other languages), why for instance the Swiss who usually have all learned French-German and English at school are so heavily represented, why for a similar reason there are more than three times as many staff members from the Netherlands as from France. This may also explain in part why we have as yet no Indonesians or Japanese.

2. The size of the pool from which experienced ecumenical personnel may be employed.

This explains in part why there are so many Americans. This also

explains in part the reluctance of small churches in various countries to encourage able men or women to accept a World Council invitation when their church leadership is so greatly needed at home.

3. The distortion introduced into the selection process by the assumptions of those who make personnel recommendations. For example, all other factors being equal, an American is apt to believe that the American candidate is better qualified than a French or Roumanian. Nor do I believe that this kind of cultural bias is confined to the Americans. This factor (large or small) tends to produce a staff more like the present staff than to produce a new or different balance culturally.

4. Confessional and denominational distribution.

Paper B and D - show clearly the over-representation of the Reformed on the staff. These papers show also that Orthodox are not as well represented as the size of the Council's Orthodox constituency would warrant. Language limitation and political factors only partly explain and do not justify this fact.

5. The confessional balance of the non-executive staff

set forth in paper C - does not, I believe, give ground either for criticism or desirability of an effort to change the pattern.

So much for the present staff of the World Council in its geographical,cultural and confessional diversity. Let me then proceed to try to grapple with the question: How can the balance be improved? I shall do this by setting forth first what I judge to be convictions we would all share as to the ideal staff for the World Council of Churches, and then I will list some specific suggestions that have been made to help move toward the agreed upon ideal.

Does the Executive Committee agree:

1. No one should be employed unless there is reasonable assurance that he or she can do the job to which invited?

2. All other factors being equal, the staff should ideally represent in a balanced way the mix of the confessional constituency of the member churches?

3. All other factors being equal, the staff should ideally represent the cultural and geographical spread of our membership from six continents and the islands of the Pacific and the Atlantic? (Under this heading would we agree that where our membership is small compared to the total population - e.g. South America - that such areas could well be over-represented statistically on the staff?)

4. In a world of racial tension the staff of the World Council of Churches should be visibly one of varied colour?

5. There should be more women on the executive staff in the positions of high responsibility?

6. There should be adequate turnover in the executive staff dealing with programme, to prevent the staff from becoming either bureaucratically rigid or arrogant on the one hand or too old on the other?

7. That in a world organization a staff member's programme ability requires a longer time to develop than in a position of similar responsibility in his own country and his own church?

If we agree upon the above 7 points, we are then ready to discuss possible ways to move from where we are to where we agree we ought to go. The following suggestions have been made:

1. Despite conviction point 7 above, there should be more executive staff hired for short periods, of two to three years.

2. When any position is to be filled there should be wider consultation among the members of the executive and central committees and the general church constituency.

3. There should be less emphasis on point 1 of convictions listed above, especially by westerners who over-emphasize the importance of their ways of "efficiency".

Are there other suggestions by the members of the Executive Committee that they believe will help us to do better?

The Chairman will forgive me for sharing with you two sentences of a letter to the General Secretary on this subject last November. He wrote: "I am, however, interested in developing changes in the method of staffing to enable us to overcome difficulties in greater internationalization of staff. I have the feeling that the present executive staff members always take the easy path rather than enter the more difficult path of searching for new persons in new categories. And unless the General Secretary and the other officers place hindrances in their easy path, in a structural way, I have the feeling that no advance will be made in the internationalization and inter-confessionalization of staffing."

I am not sure I entirely agree with this judgment of our chairman, but I am sure that I express the desire of all my responsible staff colleagues to receive genuine assistance in doing this task more effectively.

* * *

STAFF OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (according to the November 1969 Personnel list).

A -

	Executive	Non Executive
Argentina	1	
Australia	2	
Austria		5
Belgium		1
Brazil	1	
Canada	2	
Ceylon		1
Denmark	2	1
Dominican Republic	1	
Finland	2	
France	3	20
Germany	11	45
Ghana	1	
Greece	5	
Hungary	1	1
India	3	
Ireland		1
Italy	1	4
Korea	1	
Lebanon		1
Liberia	1	
Netherlands	10	10
New-Zealand	2	
Nigeria		1
Norway	1	2
Pakistan	1	
Portugal		1
South Africa	1	1
Spain		4
Sweden	1	2
Switzerland	16	56
United Kingdom	21	44
Uruguay	1	1
U.S.A.	16	
U.S.S.R.	1	
Vietnam	1	
West Indies	2	
	112	202

EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (according to the November 1969 Personnel list)

ARGENTINA	Evangelical Church of the River Plate	1
AUSTRALIA	Congregational Union	1
	Church of England	1
BRAZIL	Presbyterian Church	1
CANADA	United Church of Canada	1
	Greek Orthodox Church	1
DENMARK	Lutheran Church	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Episcopal	1
FINLAND	Lutheran Church	2
FRANCE	Reformed Church of France	2
	Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Alsace & Lorraine	1
GERMANY	Evangelical Church in Germany	11
GHANA	Methodist Church	1
GREECE	Greek Orthodox Church	5
HUNGARY	Lutheran Church	1
INDIA	Church of South India	1
	Syrian Orthodox Church	2
ITALY	Methodist Church	1
KOREA	Korean Holiness Church	1
LIBERIA	Episcopal Church	1
NETHERLANDS	Netherlands Reformed Church	7
	United Church of Christ	1
	Evangelical Lutheran Church	2
NEW ZEALAND	Anglican	1
	Methodist Church	1
NORWAY	Lutheran Church	1
PAKISTAN	Methodist Church	1
SOUTH AFRICA	Anglican Church	1
SWEDEN	Church of Sweden	1
SWITZERLAND	Swiss Reformed Church	14
	Methodist Church (USA)	1
	Salvation Army	1
URUGUAY	Methodist Church	1

EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
(according to the November 1969 Personnel List)

B -

UNITED KINGDOM	Baptist Union of Great Britain & Ireland	1
	Church of England	9
	Church of Ireland	1
	Church of Scotland	2
	Congregational Union of England & Wales	2
	Methodist Church	4
	Society of Friends	2
U.S.A.	American Baptist Convention	2
	United Methodist Church	2
	Presbyterian Church US	2
	Protestant Episcopal Church	2
	United Presbyterian Church USA	2
	United Church of Christ	5
	Roman Catholic Church	1
U.S.S.R.	Russian Orthodox Church	1
VIETNAM	Buddhist	1
WEST INDIES	Methodist Church	1
	Presbyterian Church	1
		112

NON EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (according to the November 1969 Personnel List)

AUSTRIA	Evangelical Church of the Augsburg & Helvetic confession	5
BELGIUM	Roman Catholic	1
CEYLON	Anglican Church	1
DENMARK	Lutheran Church	1
FRANCE	Roman Catholic Church	13
	Evangelical Church of the Augsburg confession in Alsace & Lorraine	1
	French Reformed Church	4
	Jewish	1
GERMANY	Evangelical Church in Germany	41
	Methodist Church	1
	Roman Catholic Church	2
HUNGARY	Roman Catholic Church	1
IRELAND	Presbyterian Church	1
ITALY	Roman Catholic Church	4
LEBANON	Church of God	1
NETHERLANDS	Scottish Presbyterian Church	1
	Reformed Church	6
	Roman Catholic Church	1
	No religion stated	2
NIGERIA	Roman Catholic Church	1
NORWAY	Church of Norway	2
PORTUGAL	Roman Catholic Church	1
SOUTH AFRICA	Hindu	1
SPAIN	Roman Catholic	1
	Salvation Army	1
SWEDEN	Lutheran Church	2
SWITZERLAND	Methodist Church	1
	Lutheran Church	4
	Old Catholic Church	2
	Gregorian Church	1
	Church of England	2
	Swiss Reformed Church	33
	Roman Catholic	12
	No religion stated	1

... / ...

NON EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
(according to the November 1969 Personnel List)

C -

UNITED KINGDOM	Methodist Church	4
	Congregational Church	1
	Presbyterian Church	2
	Salvation Army	1
	Church of England	27
	Church of Scotland	3
	Baptist Union	1
	Roman Catholic	3
	Greek Orthodox Church	1
URUGUAY	Waldesian Church	1
		202

EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (according to the November 1969 Personnel List)

	Africa	Asia	Austral asia	Europe	Latin America	North America	Total	%
Anglican	2		2	10	1	2	17	15,2
Baptist				1		2	3	2,6
Congregat.			1	3		6	10	8,9
Lutheran				10	1		11	9,8
Reformed				25	2	4	31	27,6
Methodist	1	1	1	6	2	2	13	11,7
Orthodox (Eastern)				6		1	7	6,2
Orthodox (Oriental)		2					2	1,8
Pentecostal					–		–	–
Independant	–						–	–
United		1					1	0,9
Catholic						1	1	0,9
Others		2		11 3			16	9,8 4,5
Total	3	6	4	75	6	18	112	
%	2,6	5,3	3,1	67	5,3	16,7		

EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
(according to the November 1969 Personnel List)

D -

0	Congregational	includes	United Church of Christ (USA)
2	Others	includes	11 E.K.i.D. who can be Lutheran Reformed or United
			2 Society of Friends
			1 Korean Holiness Church
			1 Salvation Army
			1 Buddhist

APPENDIX III

THE CHURCHES' PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Proposal as revised in the light of discussion in the Executive Committee

- Preamble

There is a pressing need for a new structure in the World Council of Churches in order to :

i. give expression to the urgency with which the Council must approach world needs for development;

ii. think through the fundamental task and strategy of the churches and of the World Council of Churches as they focus on the challenges of development;

iii. coordinate the many development concerns of the different parts of the World Council of Churches;

iv. open up possibilities of cooperation with non-member churches, including the Roman Catholic Church in the field of development; and

v. facilitate collaboration with governmental, inter-governmental and voluntary agencies involved in development.

(This proposal is made recognizing that it may be altered in the light of the findings of the Structure Committee of the World Council of Churches).

B - Principles guiding the work of the Commission

i. Development should be seen as the process by which both persons and societies come to realize the full potential of human life in a context of social justice, with an emphasis on self-reliance; economic growth being seen as one of the means for carrying forward this process.

ii. The approach should be one which takes into account development needs in all parts of the world.

iii. Because the primary responsibility for development programmes and projects rests at the local, national and regional levels, there should be distribution of power in the decision making process.

iv. There should be a recognition of the importance of maximum participation by the local community in development work, and of the potential of the church to stimulate such voluntary efforts.

v. There should be a recognition of the need for ready response and quick action.

vi. There should be a comprehensive approach in which reflection, planning and action are held together.

vii. As the needs of societies and the approach to the development process are varied, there should be openness and flexibility in methods of operation.

viii. Provision should be made for the utilization of experts to ensure the competence and viability of programmes and projects.

ix. There should be a bringing together of needs and resources, human, material and technological; and a provision for a genuine confrontation between partners in the development process.

x. There should be a maximun of openness and flexibility to cooperation with other Christian organizations and churches at present outside the World Council of Churches membership including the Roman Catholic Church; and a willingness for changes in structures and ways of work as new circumstances and relationships may require.

xi. There should be a recognition of the importance of collaboration with secular agencies, religious groups and men of other faiths involved in development work.

xii. There should be an openness to collaboration with governments and with intergovernmental agencies, particularly those of the United Nations development system.

C - Functions

i. Reflection, study, consultation and the provision of a forum for discussion about the meaning of development and the churches' role in it.

ii. Responsibility for providing information and assistance to churches in the field of education and action leading to changes necessary for development.

iii. Assisting the various units of the World Council of Churches, its constituency and related bodies, in the formulating of policy and strategy for their involvement

in development programmes and projects.

iv. Coordination of all World Council of Churches programmes and activities bearing on development efforts and of its share in the work of SODEPAX (Joint Committee on Society Development and Peace).

v. Responsibility for facilitating cooperation in the field of development between the World Council of Churches, and non-member churches, voluntary agencies, and governmental bodies; and, in cooperation with the CCIA, with the intergovernmental agencies of the United Nations development system.

vi. The making available of technical services for development programmes and projects.

vii. To facilitate the establishment of local, national and regional groups with similar aims and functions as the CCPD.

viii. The operation of an Ecumenical Development Fund.

- The purpose of this fund is two-fold.

  a) To ensure that national, regional and sub-regional groups have both the initiative and the final say about the utilization of funds for development work in their respective areas.

  b) To ensure that programmes of development supported and carried out by the churches are those in which the main emphasis is given to the promoting of social justice and self-reliance.

- The fund will be used in the following ways :

  a) The major portion will be made available to regional, sub-regional and national groups with the same general strategy as that of the CCPD.
  It will be used according to purposes and criteria mutually agreed upon between the CCPD and the body to which the grant is made.

  b) The Fund may also be used to support :

  - programmes of development in those areas where no groups such as those described above exist, and,

  - programmes of development which, because of their geographical or functional nature require financing from an international source.

In either case, funds may be made available for the support of projects and programmes, to appropriate national or international agencies, including the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service and other units of the World Council of Churches.

c) The administrative costs of the CCPD will be a charge on the Fund.

D - The Commission

It is proposed that :

i. The Commission have a membership of 20 to 25 persons all of whom shall be experts in development or experienced in church involvement in development programmes.

ii. At least one half of the members of the Commission shall be from the "developing" areas and one half from "developed" areas.*

iii. The Commission will have an executive committee of not more than seven members.

iv. The Commission will be directly related and accountable to the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

v. The Commission will meet at least once a year. Its executive committee will meet at least twice a year.

vi. Consultants from other units of the World Council of Churches or related bodies may be invited to the meetings of the Commission according to the agenda, for discussions with the Commission.

E - The staff of the Commission

In order to perform its task, the Commission will have a

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* Footnote : The use of the terms "developed" and "developing" was questioned repeatedly at the Montreux Consultation. The concept of development as elaborated in the report of Group I is quite different from the assumptions behind the current use of these terms. However, for want of better ones, they are used here in order to distinguish between those countries with a high Gross National Product and those with a low Gross National Product).

Director and a supporting executive staff who will fulfil the following functions : Study Coordination; Development Education; Documentation; Development Fund.

F - Relationships

There will be close relationships between the Commission and the various departments and divisions of the World Council of Churches involved in development work, both at the committee and staff level. The precise nature of these relationships remains to be worked out, but the following needs to be said at the present moment.

i. At the committee level.

a) Appropriate contact should be maintained between the CCPD and the Committees of DWME, DEA and Church and Society on matters of mutual interest.

b) The Advisory Committee for Technical Services will report to the Central Committee through the CCPD.

c) The report of the SODEPAX Committee will be presented to the Central Committee through the CCPD.

d) As the Commission has an overall responsibility for policy and strategy in development matters and as it is agreed that the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service will continue to work with development projects, provision will be made for mutual reporting between the CCPD and that Division on matters of mutual concern.

e) Similarly, in so far as ECLOF is involved in loans or investment for development projects, there will be mutual reporting between it and the CCPD on matters of strategy and policy in this field.

ii. At the staff level.

a) The Staff Working Party on Development will continue to be the forum in which there is mutual consultation among the staff of the World Council of Churches on matters of development policy and strategy.

b) The Director of ACTS will be administratively responsible to the Director of the CCPD.

c) The Director of the CCPD will be the senior World Council of Churches staff officer of SODEPAX.

d) There will be a close relationship between the staff of the CCPD and the staff of the Division of Inter-

Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, in the handling of development projects. There will be a coordinated approach in raising funds for development projects approved by DICARWS and the Ecumenical Development Fund of the CCPD.

APPENDIX IV

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL SERVICES OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

as revised by the ACTS Committee and adopted by the Executive Committee

---

M a n d a t e

Aim

It shall provide or help to make available technical assistance for projects referred to primarily by the World Council of Churches, and church-related agencies.

Functions

1. At the pre-implementation stage
   a. Technical feasibility of projects
   b. General assessment of projects
2. During implementation
   a. Expert assistance for project implementation
   b. Ongoing evaluation
3. At the post-implementation stage

   Evaluation of projects. In carrying out these functions, ACTS must have access to relevant information and pertinent data. It will also inevitably contribute towards evolving general criteria and a strategy for development projects undertaken by churches.

APPENDIX V

MANDATE OF THE THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION FUND FOR THE THIRD PHASE

As approved by the Divisional Committee of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism and confirmed by the Executive Committee

I. That the mandate of the Theological Education Fund during this third phase be the following:

That the Theological Education Fund be provided a third mandate period to help the churches reform the training for the Christian ministry (including the ordained Christian Ministry and other forms of Christian leadership in church and world) by providing selective and temporary assistance and consultative service to institutions for theological education and other centres of training. The determinant goal is that the Gospel be expressed, and ministry undertaken, in response to:

a) the widespread crisis of faith and search for meaning in life;

b) the urgent issues of human development and social justice; and

c) the dialectic between a universal technological civilization and local cultural and religious situations.

To that end the TEF is to promote the establishment, by the end of its third mandate period, in the major socio-cultural regions within Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania, the Caribbean (and possibly, in exceptional cases, elsewhere) of viable undertakings in theological education which would:

a) encourage relevant and indigenous theological reflection and expression, including that which arises out of dialogue among the living faiths of man;

b) examine and experiment with theological curriculum and teaching methodology; and

c) analyse and experiment with seminary structure, support and administration.

II. That the TEF be authorized to work out specific plans for implementing the mandate in consultation with churches and institutions, and in light of the following means and principles:

a) Means such as the following should be explored:

1. Regional Points of Focus for Theological Relevance

There should be in given cultural zones a limited number of places for specialized theological reflection on the specific task and message of the Church today. These should be related to existing bodies and institutions. It might mean the placing of a resident director with sufficient budget to enable key leaders concerned with theological reflection to gather for extended periods (3-9 months) of concentrated individual and communal study. The function of these centres would be to provide opportunity for extended consultation and research upon issues of mission and Christian theology relevant to the social, cultural and religious life of the region. This task would necessarily include the discussion and testing of the insights gained in the ecumenical theological debates concerning the issues of development. It would thereby draw into consultation those leaders involved in the creation of a truly responsible society. Such a community of scholars and experts, under the guidance of a "charismatic Socrates" (that is a man who asks the right questions) as resident director could make a basic contribution to the Church's life and mission in that region.

2. Faculty Development Schemes

There should be a planned development of faculty adequate for the tasksmentioned in the mandate. In certain cases this would require the development of advanced study programmes for indigenous faculty members and enabling scholarship assistance from various agencies and schools. Close co-operation would have to be maintained with the WCC Scholarship Office. In other cases faculty development implies the support of well-defined research projects.

3. Direct Visitations

The systematic visits of TEF staff to institutions have been one of the most fruitful aspects of the TEF work. Repeated visits provide an opportunity to know a situation and the confidence and trust in which a creative dialogue and correspondence can be carried on. Ways should be found to share the experience gained more widely with other parts of the WCC.

4. Advisory Services

Specialist advice should be provided to help stimulate and promote flexible and dynamic administrative structures, relevant curricula, the review and reform of educational and teaching methodology, advice on publication procedures, library development and financial analysis; this is not just a staff job. In some cases

this advice could be secured by exchanging faculty members.

5. Associations of Theological Schools

There are now 19 of these in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They provide a major channel for mutual cross-fertilization between schools and theologians in a given region. They are often the most comprehensive ecumenical organization in an area. Most are young and without support a number would collapse, cutting short a promising development. Support should be continued but with the goal of bringing them to a sound financial basis by the end of the mandate.

6. Ad Hoc Consultations

Such consultations within and across regions on the topics mentioned in the mandate have a very real place in carrying forward the purpose of the TEF. The possibility of consultations of theological students could be explored with the WSCF.

a) The following principles should guide TEF decisions and relations:

1. The programme should be directed primarily to institutions for theological education and other centres of training where people are being prepared for the ordained Christian ministry and other forms of Christian leadership in church and world.

2. The TEF should normally direct its activities, and particularly those involving financial aid, towards mandate goals in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Oceania. It should, however, participate in the world-wide examination of theological education, and work on a limited scale with groups in other areas of the world which seek the renewal of theological education.

3. Wherever appropriate, and especially in relation to the 'Regional Points of Focus for Theological Relevance', the possibility of collaboration with Roman Catholics should be explored.

4. The Fund shall not be used to provide ongoing support of existing theological institutions. It should, however, study and consult with institutions and supporting groups concerning stabilizing such income and developing methods of support which will strengthen the institution's control of its development and programme.

5. The responsibility for the development of projects rests fully with the institutions concerned. The Fund must be prepared to provide stimulus and guidance to

the institutions in the development and execution of mutually agreed projects.

6. The Fund shall not normally consider proposals from individuals, but only from institutions, associations, churches and Christian Councils.

7. The Fund shall be used for projects for which there is a reasonable measure of support from the churches and agencies concerned and which will not become an unbearable burden when the grant stops.

8. The Fund should seek to build, strengthen and aid projects with an emulative factor involved. Such projects should be part of a long-term process of renewal with periodic review.

9. The Fund should seek to promote co-operation between institutions and stimulate projects which involve joint work, clustering of institutions and the formation of federations of schools.

10. A co-operative relation should be maintained with the DEA Office of Education, the precise form of this relation being determined in the light of further developments in that Division.

c) The first two years of the Third Mandate Period should be primarily directed towards extensive consultation with churches and institutions concerning plans for the implementation of the mandate.

III.

a) That to administer the Fund there be reconstituted an ecumenical committee on which there are persons representative of theological education, general education, supporting agencies, sociology and church leadership. This committee shall consist of not less than eighteen, nor more than twenty-five persons appointed by the Central Committee on the nomination of the DWME Committee. There should be cross-representation with one or two persons who are members of the DEA Committee with special competence in education. Members will serve until their successors are appointed. It shall complete the work entrusted to the TEFC by the CWME at Mexico City.

The Chairman of DWME shall be an "ex-officio" member.

The General Secretary of the WCC and the Directors of DWME and DEA shall be staff consultants to the Committee.

The Committee shall report to the DWME Divisional Committee and through it to the Central Committee. It shall also report at each meeting of the CWME and make provisions for regular reporting to and consultation with the Church and mission agencies supporting the Fund.

b) That the Director of the Fund be appointed by the Central Committee or its Executive Committee on the nomination of the DWME. Other TEF executive staff appointments shall be made by the TEF Committee subject to confirmation by the DWME and the Central Committee or Executive Committee of the WCC. The location of the office of the Fund shall be determined by the TEF Committee.

c) That the period of the mandate under which the TEF at present operates be terminated on 31 July 1970. The period of the third mandate of the Fund shall extend from that date to 31 July 1977. Provision should be made for the DWME to review the operation of the Fund before the latter date.

d) That the DWME be authorized to raise up to $3,300,000 for the third mandate of the Theological Education Fund. It is estimated that the TEF at the conclusion of its present mandate period will possess sufficient general reserve funds to support most of its proposed programme for the two-year consultative period between mid-1971 and mid-1972. Major funding is therefore sought for the five-year period between mid-1972 and mid-1977.

APPENDIX VI

AGENCY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE DEVELOPMENT

MANDATE
as approved by the Committee of the
Division of World Mission and Evangelism
and confirmed by the Executive Committee

Preamble

1. The review of the work of the Christian Literature Fund of its relationship to literature agencies throughout the world has shown the need for a continuing agency with the major aim of helping to realize in each country and region well co-ordinated, indigenous Christian literature activity of high quality, largely self-sustaining and capable of spontaneous growth.

   This objective, which continues to be relevant to present needs, was stated in 1963 by the Mexico Consultation, which went on to list the reasons for Christian literature activity at the world level. These reasons are now restated as follows:

   i. To promote significant advance in the provision of literature addressed with Christian concern to man in his total situation and speaking the language of contemporary society.

   ii. To continue the shift of decision-making from the supporting agencies of the West to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

   iii. To promote massive and timely response to the major unmet needs.

   iv. To assure mobilization and co-ordinated use of greatly increased resources.

   v. To provide the body which can deal speedily with changing situations and opportunities.

   The experience of a short-term fund has demonstrated the validity of seeking world-wide strategy for Christian literature development. It has demonstrated also that the goals are long-range, not short-range; the work has only begun. Building upon the new thinking and new directions stimulated by the Christian Literature Fund and upon the growth of co-ordination between the Supporting Literature Agencies, CLD will move into the next phase: the further development of processes for continuing consultations and joint action.

MANDATE

1. There shall be established an Agency for Christian Literature Development which will be instructed to work within the following guidelines:

   i. The Agency for Christian Literature Development (to be known as CLD) is established as defined in these resolutions as a body whose relationship to the World Council of Churches is that of a "Sponsored Agency", having autonomy within the terms of the mandate.

   ii. The purpose of CLD is to foster world-wide development of effective and well co-ordinated Christian literature activity having the support and participation of the churches in the areas concerned, and to do this in continuing relation with all the other media involved in total communication.

   iii. The work of CLD should not be understood as quantitatively confined to special parts of Christian literature work, but rather as qualitatively stimulating and furthering the "development dimension" in all parts of the total Christian literature task; training, writing, publishing, printing, bookselling, periodicals, news services, literature evangelism, literature for readers with new reading skill or little education. It should promote and assist in the consultations necessary to local, regional and global planning for the development of professional publishing and for making the Church aware of its responsibility for the ministry of communication through the printed word and other media.

   iv. The Committee and staff of the Office for Christian Literature Development shall work in co-operation with the literature agencies and with those churches willing to commit resources for literature development to an ecumenical office of development.

   v. A relationship to the World Association for Christian Communication is to be established and maintained in the following manner:

      a) CLD shall negotiate with WACC for:

         i) joint location of WACC/CLD offices in order to ensure a working relationship;

         ii) joint consultation at committee levels, e.g. WACC Central Committee and the CLD Committee. Each of these to select two members, who, with the Directors, would attend the meetings of the other Committee, making a total of at least six common to both. In making these selections the Committees will be required to provide for the widest possible regional

representation.

Department of Church-Related Communication, WACC/Joint Working Committee CLD. DCRC to be asked to invite two consultants to be selected by JWC.

Other exchange of membership as found to be desirable.

b) CLD shall co-operate with WACC in promoting multi-media thinking and planning for Christian communication development at regional and area levels, already a feature in the activities of CLF and WACC.

c) CLD shall co-operate with WACC in all such ways as will lead to other fruitful forms of growing together.

d) In the light of the foregoing proposals the CLD Committee is empowered to bring before the DWME plans for closer integration at the end of three years at which time the review of the CLD will begin.

vi. In order to support and assist new developments that will be regarded as strategic as churches think in terms of their message to the world, the CLD shall have funds at its disposal. These shall be used for work consistent with the aims of CLD and especially in support of projects within the guidelines listed in iii) above. The development of viable publishing concerns must be a major objective of grant-making, but attention will be given to areas where economically viable operations will be difficult, if not impossible. Use of the funds shall be truly global, not overlooking minority denominational groups in any part of the world, but the major emphasis in their use shall be upon work in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, and Oceania. The funds shall be raised and administered as hereinafter provided.

vii. The CLD will seek co-operation with national governments and international agencies, especially UNESCO, through the appropriate channels, with the object of achieving its primary goals, and to the extent that this can be done without compromising its Christian Mission or subordinating its basic purpose.

viii. The CLD shall continue and complete the work entrusted to the Christian Literature Fund.

3. Administering Body. The administering body of the CLD shall be the Christian Literature Development Committee, with a membership of not more than twenty-five. The membership

of the Committee would include persons with knowledge of the communication needs of the Church in the different regions and experience in literature production and distribution; a suggested membership would be:

a) Ten from churches throughout the world, two of whom shall be from churches not in membership with the WCC;

b) Six from literature agencies;

c) One each appointed by DWME and Department of Communication Committees of the World Council of Churches;

d) One from the WACC;

e) Not more than six at large;

f) The General Secretary of the WCC and the Director of DWME shall be Staff Consultants to the Committee.

(It is hoped that some of the present members of the CLF Committee would be among the first members of the CLD, to maintain continuity.)

The Committee shall be appointed for a term of five years by the Central Committee or Executive Committee of the WCC on the nomination of the DWME Committee after consultation with the appropriate groups; resigning members shall be similarly replaced.

The Committee would meet on an average every eighteen months, but never at intervals of more than two years.

The Committee's functions would be to implement the Mandate for the Agency for Christian Literature Development, and in particular -

to review the strategy of literature within the churches' task of Christian communication;

to examine the needs of the churches and how they are being met by communication through literature;

to control the CLD Fund and to do this by deciding on the broad outlines of its disbursement rather than being concerned with detailed grants to specific projects;

to receive the minutes and review the work of the Joint Working Committee.

4. Joint Working Committee. The executive function, in particular relating to grants, within the decisions of the CLD Committee shall be performed by a Joint Working Committee consisting of 10 members of the CLD Committee appointed by this Committee (of whom 6 shall be the 6

members on that Committee from literature agencies), together with 6 other members appointed by Supporting Literature Agencies and 6 other members appointed by Operating Literature Agencies through regional councils.

The Joint Working Committee would serve as the clearing-house and co-ordinator for the programmes and grants of the literature agencies.

The Joint Working Committee would meet each year. It would be serviced by joint secretaries, one from among the CLD staff, the other from among the executives of literature agencies within its membership.

In certain specific matters those members of the Joint Working Committee who are members of the CLD Committee could act in an advisory capacity to the Director of the CLD between meetings of the CLD Committee.

5. Staff. The Director of the CLD shall be appointed by the Central Committee of the WCC on the nomination of the DWME Committee. Other members of the staff shall be appointed by the CLD Committee.

   We suggest that the staff required in addition to the Director will be an Associate Director, an Administrative Assistant and a Secretary.

   Although the work of the CLD would be more than this small staff could do, account must be taken of the contribution that would be made to the work of the CLD by the staffs of literature agencies. These would contribute their expertise and experience in the skills required; it may also prove possible for specialization to be developed by different agencies in one or other of the subjects.

6. Funds. It is of the first priority that uncommitted funds should exist so that development planning can proceed on the basis that money is available for sound plans. Another reason is that it enables release from established relationships that in some situations inhibit the application of development criteria. Such funds would also bear the costs of maintaining the Agency for Christian Literature Development. While we believe that there are sources of support for a world literature programme which can be approached by means of a "Fund Appeal", the sound development of Christian literature requires that literature agencies and mission boards channel a definite proportion of their literature funds for Joint Action for Mission through literature which the Agency for Christian Literature Development makes possible and its structure for operation provides.

7. An appeal is to be made for contributions for literature through the CLD in the following ways:

   a) annual contributions from literature agencies and

mission boards willing to devote a regular percentage of their literature funds, or a specified sum, to the CLD;

b) annual or occasional contributions from churches throughout the world; the purpose of these is not only to gain additional financial support but also to emphasize the universal nature of the CLD;

c) single or occasional grants to provide contributions towards the capital resources of the CLD; this appeal would go to national agencies, foundations and other sources of funds who would be more favourable to contributions of this kind rather than to regular contributions.

In addition to contributions to the funds directly under the control of the CLD there would be specific contributions to individual development projects.

8. The appeal for funds would be made by the DWME; this appeal and the necessary publicity for it would be planned by a permanent sub-committee of the CLD in conjunction with the DWME. The appeal would be presented to possible donors through such channels as appear most likely to be effective, e.g. some appeals may be issued jointly by the different parts of the Church represented in the appeal sub-committee; others more individually.

   It is estimated that a sum of approximately $350,000 would be required annually. It is to be remembered that just as grants from the Christian Literature Fund went further because of joint action with the literature agencies so this sum will be increased by the work of the Joint Working Committee.

9. The Agency for CLD shall report to the DWME Committee and through it to the Central Committee of the WCC.

10. The DWME Committee shall provide for a review of the work of the CLD, with particular reference to the effectiveness of the structure and the relation with other media, on or about 1 June 1973.

11. The term of the Mandate shall be five years, from 1 July 1970 to 1 July 1975.

APPENDIX VII

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, January 10-21, 1971

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

I - Arrangements and schedules for Plenary Sessions, Committees etc...

The chart on page 97 shows how the programme could be arranged in a different way from the meeting in Canterbury. The squares indicate Plenary Sessions, the circles Group Meetings (of which there should probably be 10 small groups meeting simultaneously) and the triangles indicate the Committee Meetings (of which there should be a maximum of 8 Committees meeting simultaneously, including four Reference Committees with the following suggested distribution of subjects) :

Ref. I : DWME, Faith and Order, Joint Working Group
Ref. II : DICARWS, Development, New member Churches, Diakonia, Future Meetings of Central Committee and Assembly
Ref. III : Racism, Church and Society, CCIA
Ref. IV : Division of Ecumenical Action, Merger with WCCE Communication, New York Office, Christian Council Relationships
V : Finance Committee
VI : Structure Committee
VII : Nominations Committee
VIII : Officers of Group Meetings

(The members of the 2 latter committees will also be allocated to Reference Committees I-IV since they will not have to meet as long as the others)

The business of the Group Meetings could be as follows :

1. Items arising out of Chairman's and General Secretary's Reports
2. Discussion inspired by the Theological Address
3. Discussion on Dialogue with other Faiths with an attempt to formulate a policy for the WCC
4. Discussion on the Humanum Study

To coordinate all these discussions, it is suggested to form a committee of the chairmen and staff secretaries of each of the 10 groups.

This proposal envisages that reports from Divisions and Departments are not brought directly to the Central Committee but are reported simultaneously into the 4 Reference Committees on the morning of Wednesday, the 13th, at which time all other committee members, including members of the Finance Committee, attend those sessions for general presentations. It is understood that basic preparatory material is mailed to Central Committee members in advance of the meeting. Each of the Reference Committees will have to divide its work so that they can report on some subjects to the Plenary Session already on Saturday, the 16th. There is more time than previously for reporting back of the Reference Committees to the Plenary Sessions, but it is at this time that the whole Central Committee would get to know about the main issues of the Divisions and Departments and therefore time should be available for discussions in Plenary, with the possibility of going back to the Reference Committees on business which needs further clarification.

JANUARY 10 - 21, 1971

	Su 10	Mo 11	Tu 12	We 13	Th 14	Fr 15	Sa 16	Su 17	Mo 18	Tu 19	We 20	Th 21
Morning 9.15 - 10.30 11.00 - 12.15 (1¼ h) (1¼ h)	Opening Worship Reception	Gen. Sec. Report; Group Meeting 1	Structure Comm. Report & discussion	Presentation in 4 Ref. Comm.	Humanum Study; 2	4	Committee Report to Plenary 1	Excursion and/or Reception	Discussion and final decision on Structure 3	"Timkat"	Committee Report to Plenary 5	Comm. 7 Rep. to Plenary; Closing Worship
Afternoon 16.30 - 18.15 (1¾ h)	Formal Opening Session	2	3	4	5	6	7	Church Service - Excursion and/or Reception	'Timkat' (Epiphany Festival)	6	7	
Evening 20.00 - 21.15 (1¾ h)	Chairman's Report	Theological Address	Dialogue with other Faiths	1 Committee Meeting	3	Report on Church Union	Committee Report to Plenary 2	5		Committee Report to Plenary 4	Committee Report to Plenary 6	

II - Main emphasis in the programme.

The following proposals are made re the programme :

1. In planning, the following three items should be seen in conjunction with one another, though they will appear at different stages of the programme, in the following sequence :

   A. a major theological address, given as an independent statement, but which will provide background for the following

   B. a major address on "The Christian Concern in Dialogue with Men of Other Faiths".

   C. presentation on the issues and shape of the Humanum Study.

A. i) The major theological address should deal with the question of what has been called "distinctiveness in involvement". This is not a title. The title needs to be formulated by the person giving the address and must be readily translatable (including Amharic).

What is intended by "distinctiveness in involvement" ?. The members of the churches constituting the World Council assume that there is a distinctive Christian faith and a specific concern. How do Christians and Churches lose themselves in and for the world, and yet maintain their identity ? What is this identity ? As they or their churches involve themselves in relief, social and other actions such as development, the struggle for social and racial justice they are often puzzled to know what the distinctive Christian concern is. Put in another way, this is to say that there is today much confusion and misunderstanding about the nature of the Christian faith and if the World Council of Churches is to adequately serve and represent its member churches, this question needs to be faced.

A.ii) The person giving the address should be someone who can do so with complete inner assurance and without anxiety or defensiveness. He should be able to do it without condescension or aggressiveness - namely as one who lives his convictions. While he should speak out of his Christian conviction and commitment, he should be aware that the same issue is also faced by other religions.

A.iii) It is proposed to ask Father George Khodre to make this address. There should be two brief reactions - prepared in advance. The Rev. Seth Nomenyo and Dr. Günther Scholz are suggested.

B. It is proposed that Dr. Stanley Samartha be asked to give the address on "Dialogue with men of other faiths". He should speak out of his experience and study, the Ajaltoun Consultation and follow-up meetings. He should also introduce a Draft Policy Statement to provide guide lines for the World Council in this field. It should deal with the following :

a) the implications of confessing Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour in a religious pluralistic world.

b) guide lines for dialogue, at the world level on specific issues.

c) relationships with other World Religious Bodies. There should also be reactions to this address.

C. This will be a report by Professor David Jenkins on the state of the Humanum Study.

2. The Central Committee should be divided into relatively small groups (20) that should have ample time to discuss addresses A and B. More time will need to be given following B, so that the Draft Policy Statement can be adequately discussed before it comes to the Plenary for discussion and adoption. Ways will need to be found to handle comments and changes in the Discussion Groups on the Draft Policy Statement before it is dealt with in Plenary.

3. It will be important for major speeches and documents to be translated into Amharic before, as well as after, the Central Committee Meeting.

4. Bearing in mind the significance of the venue, it is proposed that :

i) during the Central Committee meetings, a series of seminars be arranged with theological students in Addis Ababa.

ii) that after the meetings, the following also be arranged :

a) discussions with Orthodox and Protestant Laymen on social issues;

b) discussions on Christian-Muslim relationships.

APPENDIX VIII

MEMBERSHIP OF DIVISIONAL AND DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

AS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Divisional Committee on World Mission and Evangelism

1. Prof. Mikro Selassie Amanuel (Ethiopian Orthodox Church)
2. Rev. Lale Ieremia (Congregational Church, W. Samoa)

The resignation of Mrs. Muriel Webb was accepted

2. Committee on the Church and the Jewish People

1. Rev. W.R.Y. Marshall (Church of Scotland) (in place of Rev. J.E. Brown, resigned)
2. Rev. Martin Sullivan (Church of England)

3. Christian Medical Commission

Dr. Hans-Otto Hahn (EKD, Lutheran) (in place of Dr. Heinrich Diehl, resigned)

4. Christian Literature Development Committee

a. Church Leaders

1.*Rev. Emilio Castro (Methodist Church, Uruguay) - Chairman
2. Mr. André Geha (Orthodox Church, Lebanon)
3. Präses Helmut Hild (EKD, Lutheran)
4. Miss Gladys Jasper (Evangelical) USA (Singapore)
5.*Rev. James Lawson (Methodist Church, Dahomey)
6. Dr. S.H. Pang (Church of Christ in China)
7. Rt.Rev. Alfred Stanway (Church of England in Australia)
8. Rev. Thomas Stransky (Roman Catholic Church)
9. Rev. Setareki Tuilovoni (Methodist Church, Fiji)

1 vacancy

b. Literature Agencies

10. Rev. Alberto Franco (Methodist Church, Argentina)
11. Mr. Toshio Kusangani (United Church of Christ in Japan)
12. Rev. R.N. Nicholas (Church of England)
13. Dr. Leslie Sayre (United Methodist Church, USA)
14. Dr. C. Steenwinkel (Reformed, Netherlands)
15. Mr. Mathat Zachariah (Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar)

c. DWME and Communications Committee

16.*Dr. Gerhard Hoffmann (EKD, Lutheran) - Vice-Chairman
17. Mr. Ezekiel C. Markunike (United Methodist Church, Rhodesia)

d. Members at large

18. Rev. José Chipenda (United Church of Christ)
19.*Rev. Paul Fueter (Swiss Protestant Church Federation)
20. Rev. Samuel Habib (Coptic Evangelical Church)
21. Mr. Jan Erik Wykström (Mission Covenant Church of Sweden)

1 vacancy to be filled by someone from Eastern Europe)

e. Approval was given to the appointment of a member to be named by the World Association of Christian Communication

* Members of former Christian Literature Committee

5. Committee on Ecumenical Sharing of Personnel

1. Miss Elisabeth Adler (Evang.Kirche in Berlin-Brandenburg, United)
2. Mr. Manfred Drewes (EKD)
3. Dr. Tore Furberg (Church of Sweden)
4. Mrs. Edith Grenville-Grey (Church of the Province of Central Africa)
5. Dr. Katherine Hockin (United Church of Canada)
6. Rev. H.O. Morton (Methodist Church, United Kingdom) Chairman
7. Rev. Jean Nenonene (Evangelical Church of Togo)
8. Rev. Albert Nicolas (Reformed Church of France)
9. Rev. Harvey Perkins (Methodist Church of Australasia)
10. Rev. M.A. Rolston (United Church of Northern India)
11. Fr. Antonios Romeos (Church of Greece)
12. Mr. Myles Walburn (United Church of Christ, USA)
13. Rev. Albert Widjaja (Mennonite Church of Indonesia)

2 vacancies, 1 to be filled by a representative from Latin America

Note: Miss Elisabeth Adler represents the Division of Ecumenical Action
Rev. M.A.Z. Rolston represents the Division of World Mission and Evangelism
Rev. A. Nicolas represents the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

6. International Advisory Committee for the Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism

1. Rev. Alex Boraine (Methodist Church, South Africa)
2. Mr. Eddie C. Browne (United Methodist Church, USA)
3. Dr. Gonzalo Castillo-Cardenas (Presbyterian Church, Colombia)
4. Dr. José Chipenda (United Church of Christ, Angola-Kenya)
5. Mrs. Joyce Clague (Baptist Church, Australia)
6. Dr. William Eteki-Mboumoua (Evangelical Church of Cameroon)
7. Miss Jean Fairfax (United Church of Christ, USA)
8. Miss Marion Elise Glean (Society of Friends, Trinidad)
9. Mrs. Rena J. Karefa-Smart (American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, USA)
10. Dr. Jorge Lara-Braud (Presbyterian Church, Mexico)
11. Dr. In Ha Lee (Korean Christian Church in Japan)

12. Mr. V.J.G. Matthews (Church of the Province of S. Africa)
13. Bishop Paul Moore (Episcopal Church, USA)
14. Bishop E.S. Reed (Anglican Church of Canada)
15. Prof. Nathan Shamuyarira (Methodist Church, Rhodesia)
16. Bishop L. Trifunovich (Serbian Orthodox Church, Yugoslavia)
17. Prof. Gherman Troitzki (Orthodox Church of Russia)
18. Rev. Reinder J. van der Veen (Reformed Churches in the Netherlands)
19. Miss Pauline M. Webb (Methodist Church, United Kingdom)
20. Rev. Andrew J. Young (United Church of Christ, USA)

1 vacancy to be filled by representative able to interpret the Chinese and Indian diaspora

The officers were empowered to appoint a Chairman.

7. Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development (CCPD)

1. Pastor J. Beaumont (Reformed Church of France)
2. Dr. James Grand (United Presbyterian Church in the USA)
3. Miss Teresa Hoover (United Methodist Church, USA)
4. Mr. Lakdasa Hulugalle (Anglican Church, Ceylon)
5. Mr. M. Hutasoit (Prot. Christian Batak Church, Indonesia)
6. Mr. Ato Abebe Kebebe (Ethiopian Orthodox Church)
7. Prof. Warwick Kerr (Methodist Church of Brazil)
8. Mr. G.A. Marzouk (Coptic Orthodox Church)
9. Bishop Antonia Ramos (Protestant Episcopal Church, Costa Rica)
10. Prof. Elias S. Saba (Armenian Apostolic Church, Lebanon)
11. Prof. J. Tinbergen (Remonstrant Brotherhood, Netherlands)
12. Dr. Justin B. Zulu (United Church of Zambia)

8 to 13 additional members to be appointed (See minute 11, page 16)

8. Advisory Committee on Technical Services (ACTS)

1. Prof. Richard Dickinson (United Church of Christ, USA)
2. Prof. Christian Gouzée (Missionary Church of Belgium)
3. Mr. Harold Graves (United Methodist Church USA)
4. Prof. Bruno Knoll (EKD, Lutheran)
5. Prof. Christy Kurien (Church of South India)
6. Prof. Elias S. Saba (Armenian Apostolic Church, Lebanon)
7. Prof. Nathan Shamuyarira (Methodist Church, Rhodesia)
8. Prof. Richard Symonds (Church of England)

Up to 12 additional members to be appointed after consultation

9. Education Renewal Fund Committee

a. Appointed by Central Committee at Canterbury and since approved by the Board of Managers of the World Council of Christian Education

1. Mr. William Conton (Church of the Province of West Africa, Sierra Leone)
2. Dr. Kent Gilbert (Lutheran Church in America)
3. Bishop Yap Kim Hao (Methodist Church, Singapore)
4. Dr. Zdenek Matejcek (Evangelical Church of the Czech Brethren)
5. Bishop Federico Pagura (Methodist Church, Costa Rica/ Panama)
6. Mrs. Birgit Rodhe (Church of Sweden)
7. Prof. Julio de Santa Ana (Methodist Church, Uruguay)
8. Dr. John Coventry Smith (United Presbyterian Church in the USA)
9. Canon Harold Wilson (Church of England)

b. Appointed by the Executive Committee subject to the approval of the Board of Managers of the World Council of Christian Education

10. Miss Rosemary Allsop (Church of the Province of S.Africa)
11. Dr. Pierre Furter (Swiss Protestant Church Federation)
12. Mr. Ninan Koshy (Church of South India)
13. Rev. Richard Ondeng (Assemblies of God, Kenya)
14. Rev. Ofelia Ortega (Presbyterian Church, Cuba)
15. Dr. Alfred Schmidt (EKD, Lutheran)
16. Prof. Hiroshi Shinmi (United Church of Christ, Japan)
17. Mr. Eugene L. Stockwell (United Methodist Church, USA)

2 vacancies

c. The Executive Committee approved the appointment of the Officers of the Committee as follows:

Chairman - Bishop Yap Kim Hao

Vice-Chairman - Mrs. Birgit Rodhe